PRINTED ANDU PBLISHED BY A. G. HODGES, T. J. TODD & J. W. FINNELL UNDER THE FIRM OF

A. G. HODGES & CO. To whom all communications for the paper, or on hass, should be addressed, post paid, to receive tention.

A. G. HODGES & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

TERMS.

Por the Convention, per copy, Three copies will be furnished for Eight copies will be furnished for 15 00 Payment invariably in Advance. To any person who will send us TEN SUBSCRI-BERS, and remit us TWENTY BOLLARS, we will give a copy of the baily Commonwealth, gratis.

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING AT THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE, THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

CONVENTION OF KENTUCKY,

To be held at Frankfort, on the first Monday in October next, to adopt a New Constitution for the State.

THE following resolution has been adopted by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, viz:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the Common-"Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That John W. Finnell and William Tanner, be and they are hereby authorized to procure the services of a corps of competent and faithful Reporters to report the Proceedings and Debates of the Convention, called to modify, amend, or re-adopt the Constitution of Kentucky: Provided, That the contract, when made with the Reporters, shall be submitted to, and approved by, the Governor of the Commonwealth."

Under the sanction of this authority, the services of the most competent Stenographers to be procured in the Luion, will be secured, to report in full the PROCEED.

P. S. Lwill also collider for sale in lots to suit purchasers, shis place on Lexington Hill, known as Pleasant Hill. He has had a survey and plat made of the property, and divided it into lots varying in size from 50 by 60 feet, to 100 by 100 feet,

The Reports will be more full and accurate, it is believed, than those of any similar body, the proceedings of which now constitute part of the history of the consti tutional science of our great confederacy. For, besides having the official sanction of the Convention, and the supervision of the legislative agents named in the reso lution above, they will first be published in a cheap daily edition, and if any inaccuracies should occur in this, they will be discovered and corrected before the matter of the Reports is transferred to the book form in which they are now proposed to be published

THE progress of Constitutional reform in the United States is not one of the least interesting features of our national prosperity, as it shows the growth of the public mind in the appreciation of the science of government, and has kept up with the increase of population, of

power, and of glory. Our own State Constitution, now entering on the our own State Constitution, now entering on the advance I age of half a century, in the vigor of its maturity measurement with half of its heavy constitution, now entering on the advance I age of half a century, in the vigor of its maturity measurement with half of its heavy constitution, now entering on the advance I age of half a century, in the vigor of its maturity. ity, was amongst the best of its day, as the hardy and

to evoke the purest principles in the science of government, and to be characterised by a dignity of manner and elegance of style which will commend them to the literary taste, and general interest of all classes of our fellow citizens. But the greatest value which will at tach to this proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will most commend it to the public patronage, will be its capacity to show to the people and to posterity, the process and reasons which led to the adoption of the organic law of the State, and to declare to them, in clear and unmistakable language, the principles upon which each provision stands—the the principles upon which each provision stands-the

prophet, that after generations would seek with the natural axidity of curious and inquiring minds, for the Γ . which formed the Constitution of the United States, to county in the Union, sought to secure copies at a high 4,000 Packages Boots and Shoes. price. It is true that Convention was forming a CHART-ER OF LIBERTY for a NATION; and when the work of their hands has withstood the scrutiny of mind, and 456 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY., is greater than can be claimed for any other production of the genius or intellect of man

which Mr. Madison performed for a Nation, and the prediction is ventured, that fifty years will find the history them here or to 73 Pearl street, Boston, of the Convention in Kentucky, to possess scarcely less prompt attention Sept 4, 1849-882-9t \$2—(ch. Jour interest than that of the conscript fathers of 1787.

By securing a copy of these Debates, every man will have the arguments and reasons before him, to guide have the arguments and reasons when the new Constitu-tion shall be submitted to his approval; and thus, whether good or bad, he can act upon it as a discrimi-nating judgment will dictate. Hence, we rely with con-pating judgment will dictate. Hence, we rely with confidence on the intelligence and liberality of our fellow- sistant Teachers. citizens to extend to the proposed work, a patronage mensurate with its importance and its intrinsic A. G. HODGES & CO.

CONDITIONS.

If the work shall not exceed six hundred pages, it will be furnished, well bound, for THREE DOLLARS per copy, and at the rate of FIFTY CENTS per hundred ad-

NEW LIVERY STABLE. HENRY GILTNER

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his large new stable opposite the Mansion House, and is ready to farnish all who may favor him with a cell, with first rate Riding Horses, Buggies and Hacks, on the most recombinations. reasonable terms.

The has lately purchased a fine new six passenger Coach, which can be had at all hours of the day or night.

with a careful driver.

Horses gaited, pricked, nicked, &c. on very moderate

terms.

Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.

A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solici-

Frankfort, Sept. 23, 1845-676-11

Fair Warning.

Fair Warning.

WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who purchase LUMBEK from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come for ward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be disregarded, as we mean what we sav. "A word to the wise." &c.

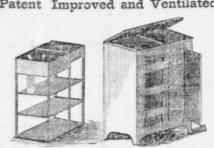
P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby notified that we are selling at very reduced prices, for CASH. Call and see. S. & H. Frankfort, March 27, 1849.—859-11

Fifty-Four Town Lots for Sale.

Union, will be secured, to report in full the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES of the Convention to meet as

P. S. I will also sell the House and lot lately occupie
by Jno. D. Hake, on the opposite side of the Turnpike
from the above, and owned by myself and James HarT. S. P. Frankfort, Ky . September 19, 1848-832-tf.

SCOTT'S



ity, was amongst the best of its day, as the hardy and emlightened men who formed it were in advance of their compeers of other States in practical knowledge of republican government. But it has now grown old, and the people have, by an overwhelming majority, resolved that it shall be subjected to the ordeal of a thorough revision. That this duty will be well and faithfully performed, we have the surest guarantee in the strong minios, sturdy wills and general intelligence of our people, which will cause them to relect delegates possessing the highest order of talents, and the best acquirements, for the important duty assigned them.

From the distinguished character of Kentucky States men at home and abroad, for eloquence, patriotism and judgment, the Debates in the Convention are expected to evoke the purest principles in the science of government, and to be characterised by a dignity of manner ON A NEW PRINCIPLE!!

To Millers and Mill Owners.

I. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will at-tend to building and repairing of Mills, propelled ther water or steam, on the most improved plans, work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Charges moderate. Apply to T. L. ROBERTS, Frankfort. Ky.

POXON & GRAHAM, Frankfort,
Addison Marshall, steamer Sea Gull,
Capt. W. Gronge, Woodford county,
une 26, 1849-872-3m*

B. F. BAKER & CO

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they are now in receipt of their FALL STOCK, which is the largest and best they have ever offered. Having a house in Boston. have ever offered. Having a house in Boston, and being largely engaged in manufacturing, they are prepared to offer great inducements to Western and Southern dealers, as their goods are manufactured expressly to meet wants of this market. All orders addressed to

Frankfort Female Seminary, Conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Nold.

Terms per Session of 20 Weeks.

Tuition, without board, 25 00

Music on Piano-forte or Guitar, 25 00

Modern Languages, Painting and Drawing, each, 10 00

One half to be paid in advance.

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter to close of session. No deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Female Eclectic Institute, NEAR' FRANKFORT, KY.

Periodicals in Kentucky, who will publish the foregoing, once or twice a month, shall be furnished with the Debates well bound.

February 10, 1849.

February 10, 1849.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

NEAK FRAME FULLY, No. 1842 Section on Monday, July 31st, by which day, it is requested, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, more new pupils that all numbers and some new pupils have already arrived, a few places may yet be had.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

WE offer for sale a large stock of EASTERN and WESTERN PAPER. PRINTERS and ENGRAV.

ERS' CARDS, &c. &c., embracing the best assortment to be found in the West, and adapted to the use of Job Printers and Printers, Book Binders, Grocers, Day Goods Dealers. Convexty Merchants, Deroguster, Convectioners, and manufacturers of all kinds requiring Paper.

Convectioners, and manufacturers of all kinds requiring Paper.

We will sell as low as like articles can be sold by respectable lealers.

Post Office Envelope Paper always on hand, of the same quality as furnished by us on contracts, to several of the pincipal offices in the West and South.

Rags bought at all times at the highest market price for Cash or Paper

BUTLER & BROTHER, Chronicle. Atlas, Enquirer and Volks Blatt newspapers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

References—Proprietors of the Gazette, Chronicle. Atlas, Enquirer and Volks Blatt newspapers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Removal.

The Post Office has been removed to the S. R.

For the and grading and instruction in all the plain and or amental branches of the course, including the Latin and French Languages—and, to such as desire it, the Greek and German—drawing in pencil and crayon, and painting in water and oil colors, and in the monochromatic style, with the use of a large collection of superior matic style, with the use of a large collection of superior matic style, with the use of a large collection of superior matic style, with the use of a large collection of superior matic style, with the use of a large collection of superior matic style, with the use of a large collection of superior matic style, with the use of a large collection of superior matic style, with the use of a large collection of superior matic style, with the use of a large collection of superior matic style, with the use of a large collection of superior matic style, with the use of a large collection of superior matic style, with the use of a large collection of superior matic style, with the use of a large collection of superior ma

THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. ing occupied by B. P. Johnson.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M.

Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-tf

Poplar Hill. June 19 1849-871-64sm

Por Sale.

A SPRIGHTLY nerro girl, about 9 or 10 years old.

Enquire at this office.

Doctor Alex. M. Blanton,
Determined to make Frankfort his permanent
residence offers his services to the public. Office
on St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

July 5, 1847—769-41. July 6. 1847-769-tf.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

SEC. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows. The Nautilus Insurance Company shall hereafter be known as the New York LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEC. 2. The business of the said Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase amounties.

ery insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase annuities.

Sec. 3. At the election for Trustees, each insured member for any sum paid in or secured as a premium of insurance to said Company during the year preceding such election, shall have one vote, either in person, or by proxy, duly signed by the person effecting such insurance; and every person holding a certificate or certificates of the Company, (not discharged by payment of losses,) to the amount of one hundred dollars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dollars, one vote, in the same manner.

Sec. 4. When the actual capital of such Company liable for the payment of losses shall amount to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the notes given for premiums in advance, may be given up to be cancelled.

Sec. 5. The officers of this Company, within one month subsequent to the first day of Januany, in each year, shall cause an estimate to be made of the profits, and true state of the affairs of the said Company, as near as may be, for the preceding year; and all such dividends as may be declared by the Trustees, shall be placed to the credit of the persons entitled thereto on the books of the Company, and each person so entitled may receive a certificate therefor. No certificate, however, shall be issued for any sum less than ten dollars. Such dividend certificates to contain a proviso that the amount named therein is liable for any loss by said Company. The Trustees may, at their discretion, declare or pay interest on such certificates at a rate not exceeding six per cent, per annum; but no dividend shall ever he declared and payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Company.

The providence of the proprietor of the proprietor to extend the knowledge of its acknowledged benefits and be restored to the entity of the proprietor of the proprietor

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt

Base pronounced by many distinguished Physicians between the first day of January in each year.

Sec. 7. The change of name of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, dealer or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the Company in its present corporate name on any former policy or Haits provisions hereof, shall be adjudged valid between all parties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall be adjudged valid between all parties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended and inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt

Has been pronounced by many distinguished Physicians both in Europe and the United States, to be the most both in Europe and the United Stat

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1.821 policies are been issued. ms during the same period amount-DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, Clerk hire, &c... Amount paid for re-insurances, Advertising, Office ient, Print ing, Stationery, Furniture, In-terest on guarantee capital, \$7,761 45

Amount paid to Agents, for Commissions, State Taxes, Medical Examinations, Ex-

Losses by Death, less discounts for payments in advance of the 60 days

Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, ASSETS. Inited States and New York State Stocks. 84.325 c0 11,000 00 Bonds and Mortgages, Notes received for 40 per cent. of premium on Life Policies, Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents, Premiums on Policies in the hands of a Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quarterly payments on first year's premiums. Amount of Premiums charged against subscribers'notes due May 4, 1849,

In addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remainder of guar-antee capital unused by premiums,

\$205,089 34 Amount liable for losses -Number of New Policies Issued. First year, Second year. Third year, Whole number of Policies issued

Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,937 69 The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Div idend of Farty per cent, on the amount of Premium on policies that have run for twelve months, and in propertion for shorter periods of time to be credited on the books of the Company, and for which certificates will be issued, in accordance with the charter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Six per cent, on the amount of previous dividends, payable in cash, MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, SPENCER S. EENEDICT, Vice President, PLINY FREMAN, Actuapr.

The rates of insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One year.	Seven Years.	FOI Life.
15	77	88	1 56
20	91	95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 35	1 53	2 95
40 45	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50 55	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 21	5 74
60	3 35	4 91	7 00

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the pre nium therefor amounts to \$50—a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent.—without guaranty, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of tife, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated by this State.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West. Applications from the country (post paid) will be

Delosses adjusted in this town without delay. Define at the Frankfort Branch Bank. H. WINGATE, Agent.

Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849.

INSURANCE.

ly attended to.



CAPITAL -- \$300,000.

WILL insure Buildings. Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss or danage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the danages of river navigation. H. I. TODD, Agent.

Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.



THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize, contained therein, against loss or damage by Fig. and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favor able terms. The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in, which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

August 10.1847-774-tf.

August 10.1847-774-tf.



Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt

from whatever causes it may arise, strengthening the weakened system, and invigorating the body. Fits, Cramp, Rheumatism, acute or chronic, Epilepsy, Lum-bago, Paralysis, Palsy, Indigestion,

DYSPEPSIA. Tremors, Stiffness of Joints, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Chest or Side.

Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Spinal Complaint, and Curva-ture of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Spasms, and all NERVOUS DISEASES

arises from one simple cause-A Derangement of the Nervous System. No drug has, or can have, any effect on them, except to increase the disease, for drugs but weaken the system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, health succeeds disease, and the patient is restored to bloom and vigor solely by the outward application of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVAN IC RELT.

The peculiarity and great beauty of Christie's Galvanic Magnetic curatives, consist in the fact that they care disease by outward application, instead of the usual mode of drugging and physicing the patient till 64,334 27 \$77.856 78 THEY STRENGTHEN THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

a power possessed by no other remedial agent except GALVANISM. Since their introduction into the United States, more than

30.000 PERSONS,

During the past three years these remarkable cura FULL AND PLAIN DIRECTIONS

The Galvanic Belt. PRICES.
The Galvanic Necklace.
The Galvanic Bracelets,
The Magnetic Fluid,
Caution—Beware of spurious imitation business communications should be addressed to . H. CHRISTIE, M. D., 192 Broadway, N. York, Sale in Frankfort, Ky, by DR. W. L. CRUTCHER.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers & Printers,

CORNER OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINNATI, O. A LSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates of Deposite, Promissory Notes, Seals, Cards, &c. The services of Mr. T. D. Booth, late of New York, have been secured exclusively for the department of Historical and Portrait Engraving. The above office is under the supervision of GEO. T JONES, a practical Engraver. Aug. 28, 1849—881-6m

Dissolution.

THE Partnership of R. C. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELL having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will continue the business at the same place.

T. P. SMITH, PARIS, KY W. M. O. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY

T. & W. Smith, COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW, WILL attend to any business confided to them in the Courts of Fayette and Scott. They will also continue to practice in Bourbon and Harrison, and Court of Appeals, as heretofore. tions attended to in any of the counties adjoin

PHŒNIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. J. JOHN'S,

Third St., North side, between Main and Sycamore. CINCINNATI.

GOOD SHAVING, At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets. Johnson Buckner,

ng Fayette.

IPW. M. O. Smith, has removed to Lexington, and taken an Office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and next door to M. C. Johnson, Esq.

BEAVERSON respectfully announces to his friends,
and the public generally, that he has re-built his
Steam Planeing and Carpenter Establishment, destroyed
by fire in September last, and is now ready to execute
all orders in his line on the shortest notice, and in a
workman-like manner. He has introduced all the new
improvements in Machinery, the object of which is to
save labor, and he flatters himself that he can give full
satisfaction to all who may employ him, both as to the
character of his work and his charges.
Planed, Tongue and Groved Plank, always on hand
and for sale cheap. Planeing done for others on good
terms.

Frankfort November 21-841-tf.

Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms,

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well made as at any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.

Cincianati, June 12, 1849—870-tf.

Walnut Hill Female Institute, SEVEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON.

THE Third Session of five months will commence on the First Monday in October, J849, with increased facilities for the accommodation and instruction of pupils. There were F1FTY S1X in the Institution the last session. Neither among them, nor in the family at Walnut Hill, has there been a single death from any cause, since the establishment of the institution. Nor did a single case of cholera occur in the family during the prevalence of the epidemic, though it consisted of not less than fifty persons. The course of instruction embraces every thing that enters into an accomplished English and Classical education, together with the French, Spanish and Italian Languages. The most careful attention will be bestowed upon the health, manners, morals and intellectual improvement of the pupils. As far as possible, the restraints and influences of home will be combined with the salutary stimulus and collision of mind presented in a well regulated public Institution. The location, in a neighborhood remarkable for its intelligence and morality, is eminently favorable to a successful course of mental and moral training. The pupils are free from all the distracting and contaminating influences of a town, and have every incentive to study and good behavior. The Principal devices a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes and management of the School. He is assisted by Mr. Jonx Lewis, of Llangollen, one of the most accomplished and able Teachers in this country. He has also secured the services of Mrs. Gay, who has been long and favorably known as a Teacher in the city of Lexington. It is the determination of the Principal to afford to the pupils accommitted to his care, the greatest advantages that his talents, his energy and his means can afford. HE Third Session of five months will commence on the First Monday in October, 1849, with in-

Taition in the Junior Class.
Tuition in the Senior Class.
Tuition in the Senior Class.
Board, including washing, &c., per session,
Music by Mr. Patl. Schmidt.

For use of Piano,

One-half the Board and Tuition payable in advance, the balance at the end of the sesson. In consequence of the large addition that has been made to the buildings, a greater number of pupils can now be taken into the family of the Principal. For the want of room he was compelled to decline receiving the daughters of some of his friends, the last session. A punctual attendance at the beginning of the session is very desirable, as the classes are then formed. Having already a number engaged for the next session, those who wish to send their daughturs or wards, had better secure places for them before the commencement of the session.

Address, Lexington, Ky.

fore the commences.

Address, Lexington, Ky.

J. J. BULLICK, Principal.

Rev. S. Robinson's

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT FRANKFORT, KY.

THE third session of this Institution, will open on the 1st Monday in August, and close with the end of the year.

This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South Frankfort, is now fully organized. The Principal, who devotes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes, is aided by experienced and accomplished teachers. A myle provision has been made of apparatus for illustration in the various departments of science.

Those who seek for their daughters and wards a thorough and solid, as well as an ornamental education, are referred for testimonials to the large and highly competent committee of gentlemen who examined the classes during the last week of the session just closed.

Terms of Tuition, per Session. In the Seminary Department, Higher Preparatory Department, Lower Preparatory Department, Music, Drawing and Painting. .

No Extra Charges. The Latin and Modern Lan-guages are embraced in the regular course of studies in Board, including washing, &c., per week. - 2 50 Arrangements are now in progress for receiving an additional number of pupils into the family of the Principal.

S. ROBINSON, Principal.
Frankfort, July 1*, 1849-875

Covington Commercial College, MADISON STREET, ADJOINING MADISON HOUSE. THIS Institution opens on the First Monday of September next, under new and very flattering auspices. Since its commencement, one year ago, its success has fully equalle a the expectations of the Prin-

By Act of the Leg slature of Kentucky of last Session. By Act of the Leg slature of Kentucky of last Session, the Institution was incorporated, and Collegiate powers and privileges conferred, and has recently, in accordance with the act of incorporation, been placed under the direction of an efficient Board of Trustees.

The course of instruction, embraces Book Keeping by double entry in every department of trade or accounts, Business Penmanship, Commercial Correspondence, Mercantile Calculating, and Mercantile Law.

The course of Book Keeping lays the whole science completely before the student, so that he who completes it is a ready and accomplished accountant.

At the end of the course a rigid examination takes place by a committee of the Board of Trustees, and if the applicant is found worthy, a Diploma is conferred JEWELRY, CUTLERY & VARIETY GOODS.

HAVING moved into our new store. No.

Bank, we are now opening our FALL

B

ss the Principals by letter, and a circular will be for-W. JENNINGS.) Principals.
E. FISK.
P. S. A Public Address will be delivered by Judge
Walker, of Cincinnati, on the first day of the session.
Sept. 4, 18.9-882-3m [ch Cov. Jour.]

Shields House. [LATE MANSION HONSE,]

FRANKFORT, KY. FRANKFORT, KY.

SHIELDS takes pleasure in returning his sincere thanks to the good people of Kentucky, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage to him since he has been the Proprietor of the late Mansion House, and he now changes the name to "SHIELDS HOUSE."

As there is about a change to take place in Kentucky, there is nothing like getting a start somewhat in advance of the times. I will give my undivided attention to the guests of the HOUSE, and particular attention to the travelling community.

N. SHIELDS.

Weisiger House. Frankfort, Kentucky,

BY THOS. S. THEOBALD. Hats, Caps, Muffs and Fancy Furs, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

P. S. BARBER, & CO., 455, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky, A35, Main Street, Louisville, Rentucky,

KEEP constantly on hand the largest assortment of the above goods nhat can be found
in the West, and are constantly manufactu
ring HATS and CAPS of the various styles and qualities.
We provose to supply Merchants and Dealers on as good
terms as any Eastern house, and profess to furnish bet
ter goods, and at lower prices, at retail, than any other
house. Our stock being fresh, we invite persons visiting
louisville to call and examine it.

house. Our stock being item.
Louisville to call and examine it.
P. S. BARBER, & CO.,
Maison des Modes,
455, Main Street.

Stray Notice.

Taken UP by Gustavius Clements, in Hen April, 1849, one Bay Filly—black mane, legs and tail: three years old; appraised to 25 dollars.
Oct 2, 1849-3w*

GUSTAVIUS CLEMENTS.

HARRY I. TODD. ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN TODD & CRITTENDEN, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

FRANKFORT, KY.

January 25, 1848

Mutual Life Insurance.

PHENIX LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. JOHN B. CAMDEN, President. KENNETH MACKENZIE, Vice President.

DIRECTORS. DIRECTORS.

JAMES CLEMENS, Jr.,
WYLLIS KING,
JOHN HOWE,
RICH'D. F. BARRETT, M. D.,
ROBERT BARTH,
K. McKenzie.
WILLIAM WADE,
CALVIN MORGAN, JR.,
W. H. PRIFCHARTT, Secretary,
R. F. BARRET, M. D.,
J. B. J. HNSON, M. D.,

Medical Board.

W. M. TODD, No. 1, SWIGERT'S Row, HAVING been appointed Agent for Frankfort and vicinity, would respectfully present the claims of this Institution to those persons who are desirous of effecting insurance upon their own lives and that of others. The terms are as liberal, if not more so, than any other Company, and the standing of those who have the direction of its affairs, is a sufficient guaranty or the faithful performance of all its contracts—many of the gentlemen being well known in which place and other was a mea being well known in this place and other pa

heaticky.

Pamphlets setting forth the principle upon which the Institution is managed, will be furnished to those person's who are sessious of effecting insurance.

INSURE YOUR SLAVES!!! The Phanix Life Insurance Company take risks on the lives of stavks, at a very moderate premium—no matter how employed. If your staves are not insured, call on W. M. TODD, Agent.

September 4, 1849-882-1f BARREL fresh Almonds, just received and for sale by B. F. JOHNSON. April 25.

BOWLES HOUSE. On Market, between First and Second Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MRS. M. ALBERT announces to her friends in town and country, that she has resumed business, and has taken the large and commodious house, on Market, between First and Second streets, known as the BOWLES HOUSE. Its situation is fine, and to her country friends she would say is very convenient to occasional visitors, being between both the large markets, having several of the best Livery Stables within less than one hundred yards, and within one square of the Galt House and Main street. Being much more eligibly situated than she has ever yet been for the accommodation both of town boarders and country customers, she solicits a renewal of their patronage, and pledges herself to renewed exertions to deserve the favor they have hitherto so liberally extended to her.

have bitherto so liberally extended to her. Louisville, Sept. 25, 1849.--885-4t [ch 82 Jour.]

B. F. Johnson, AVING taken the Grocery Stand of his father, the late B. B Johnson, will keep constantly on hand a supply of choice FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce, Frankfort, Jan. 1, 1849—by

COTTON YARNS.—500 doz. Oldham & Todd's 500;
350 doz. Oldham & Todd's 600;
120 doz. do. 700;
160 doz. do. 800;
224 doz. 500 Hope Cotton Yarns;
500 doz. do; do; in store and for sale by
Lamary 1, 1840

B. F. JOHNSON.

January 1, 1849.

MANDLES .- 26 boxes Mould Candles, 6 do Star do; In store and for sale by B. F. JOHNSON.

MACKEREL.—2 barrels No. 1, Mackerel;
2 do No. 2, do;
2 do No. 3, do;
3 do,
In store and for sale by
B. F. JOHNSON. ALMONDS! ALMONDS!!

5 BBLS, fresh Almonds; in store and for sale by robb & CRYTTENDEN

TO WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN JEWELRY, CUTLERY & VARIETY GOODS.

For Sale, or Lease.

THE undersigned offers to sell or lease for a term of years, his residence and valuable of land, lying in the county of Franklin, Kentucky, about six miles southwest of Franklin, and about 8 miles from Lawrenceburg, two from Bridgeport, and three from Hardinsville, all thriving villages. His farm is conveniently and beautifully situated, having two forks of Benson and the Turnpike Road from Leuisville to Harrodsburg to pass through it. It is also within two miles of the Franklort and Louisville Turnpike. A large portion of his farm consists of excellent hemp and corn land—a part in blue grash, cl ver, timothy, and in timber—and all valuable to the stock raiser.

The whole is in good repair, well fenced, and laid off into convenient lots; besides the water of the creeks there are several cool, pleasant tasted and never failing springs; there is also a fine well of water in the yard. On the betore, mentioned creeks there is a Grist and Saw Mill, with plenty of good timber near at hand to supply the latter. His dwelling house is a large and como tious Brick, well laid off and beautifully situated,—His negro houses and out houses are all substantial and in good repair. His house is surrounded by a heautiful yard and all the conveniences requisite—dairy, well, &c., &c. Near the house is a pretty grove of sugar and beech trees and several good orchards. This Farm has been pronounced by many of those who have seen it, one of the best stock farms in the country. For terms, apply on the premises to

JOHN. S. MAJOR.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

lying on the Kentucky River, together with the WARE HOUSES, FERRY, &c., it being the same whereon the late William Christopher resided, and which is well known by the name of the "WOODFORD LANDING."

ter goods, and at lower prices, at retail, than any other house. Our stock being fresh, we invite persons visiting Louisville to call and examine it.

P. S. BARBER, & CO., Maison des Modes, 455, Main Street.

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

\$500 REWARD!

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that R law of God and man, in the month of August, 18-19, kill and murder W. P. Gray, of Nelson county, and is now a furtive from justice:

Now, know alto whom these presents shall come, that I, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of 36, b01. LARS for the apprehension of the said examed the seal of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of 36, b01. LARS for the apprehension of the said ste.

In testimony Whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to [L. S.] affixed, this, 9th day of September, 1849.

By the Governor:

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

R. LOGAN WICKLIFFE is a small man about 5 feet inches high; has a round face; thick black hair; very heavy black beard; and had on when he left, a black suit of cloth. He has a listless walk, and has generally wore a frock coat.

Oct. 2, 1849–886-4t

Stray Notice.

Taken Up by Gustavius Clements, in Henomotic for the commonweal the state will be sold on a credit of one and two years. The Personal Estate will be sold on a credit of union months for all sums over Five Dollars; that sum and under, cash will be required. The purchase money for the Land, warehouses and all other necessary our buildings on the Landing, which is the purchase and all other necessary our buildings on the Landing, warehouses and all other necessary our buildings on the Landing, warehouses and all other necessary our buildings on the Landing, warehouses and all other necessary our buildings on the Landing, warehouses and all other necessary our buildings on the Landing, warehouses and all other necessary our buildings on the Landing, warehouses and for the county. There is a very considered in the Landing, w

L. A. BERRY, Executor. Versailles, Ky., Oct. 3, 1848.--887-td. No The Louisville Journal, Observer & Reporter, and Kentucky Yeoman, will insert weekly, 8 weeks, and send bill to this office for collection.

NOTICE.

MR. MEEKLY H. GREEN—SIR: Take Notice, that I intend making application to the next Legisla ture of Kentucky for a divorce from you as my husband, when and where you may attend if you see proper.

IULIA ANN GREEN. Sept. 25, 1849.--885-41

J.J. Granson

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1849. [Proceedings Continued.]

Mr. STEVENSON. There is not a member upon this floor who would be less pleased to hear the sound of his own voice reverberating in these halls than myself, but I consider that no more important question will be presented to the con-sideration of this convention than the principle involved in the proposition of the gentleman from Nelson. Equally important ones may be presented and are perhaps in embryo for the consideration of this house, but none more impor-tant, none more vital for the preservation, in my humble judgment, of civil liberty itself. I therefore throw myself upon the indulgence of this
house, to express the grounds upon which my
vote will stand recorded upon the journals of
this convention. I yield to no man in the advocacy of the calling of a convention in this state,
and while I cheerfully acquires a in the dictin and while I cheerfully acquiesce in the distinguished ability of the gentleman from Nelson, and yield to him with pleasure the position of leader in that contest—I yield to no man here in the advocacy of what I believe to be the true democracy of the country—that democracy which recognizes equality of rights, equality of liberty, and security of property. And while I say this, I have, at least, brought my own mind to the conclusion that the adoption of the proposition of the gentleman would be striking at, if not the the gentleman would be striking at, it not the corner stone, one of the great principles upon which democratic government rests. No man entertains a more exalted respect or a greater friendship for the mover of this proposition than myself; and though I am compelled to dissent from him, and to enter my protest against his proposition, I know and I believe that he has

been lead in an error by a too zealous and exag-gerated love for the rights of the people.

The history of all governments, from the foun-dation of the world to the present time, has shown that the people themselves, to secure a good government, have deemed it necessary to put certain limitations upon their own power. The history of Athens has been quoted in this discussion; and why was it that the people of Athens did not meet in mass to enact their own laws and take into their own hands the government? Why has the axiom been handed down to us, that if every Athenian was a Socrates, yet then every Athenian assemblage would be a mob? It was because they could not trust themselves to the excitements which weak humanity is heir to; and they were afraid to trust themselves to some ambitious marplot, who, commencing a demagogue, never fails to end a tyrant.

The very foundation of government rests upon the restriction upon popular rights, and the peo-ple wisely have determined to take the authority of the masses and to conferit upon certain agents, under certain written restrictions and bounda-ries by which it is to be marked, and beyond which these agents have no right to go. great error of the gentleman consists in supposing that the legislature constitutes the people. During the canvass last summer, and upon every stump in my county, when the subject of the open clause was discussed, I undertook to battle this ground with my opponent, and one of the grounds, the impregnable ground upon which I stood, was that the legislature was not the people. Is it necessary for me to take up the time of this convention to undertake to prove a maxim which seems to me clause to prove a maxim which seems to me clause to prove a maxim. which seems to me almost axiomatic? Why when I was a boy, the first great leading state paper which I saw in my own native state, was a celebrated report issued in 1812, setting forth that the doctrine of instruction was the cardinal that the doctrine of instruction was the cardinal doctrine of the democratic party. The object of that paper was to elucidate and to explain the responsibility of those agents of the people to the source from whence their power was derived. But now it seems that great cardinal doctrine is to be overthrown and to be subverted, and we are told that the legislature can do no wrong— that a bare majority of a legislature shall have the right to violate a still more fundamental principle of the government—that the three great departments of this government shall be whether, like myself, charmed by the eloquent tones and able arguments of the gentleman who stood there yesterday, advocating this very doctrine, and throwing around it a soft silvery tinsel, to be carried away by such arts as these do you not bring suppliant at their feet, the ju-diciary of this land? The gentleman cited, in support of his position, the case of a magistrate from the county of Carter, I believe. I had the honor of occupying at that time this seat in the egislature, and the house of representatives with a unanimity, perhaps scarcely ever witnessed on any other question, considered him un-worthy to hold public office in Kentucky; but the case went to the other branch, and there personal prejudice or political feeling so blinded a number of the senators as to render our action augatory. Does the gentleman know how often has quoted the axiom, "that it was better that mon should escape than one innocent min suffer"—und has he considered that the same motives which kept them from doing justice then, might on another occasion urge them to destroy the very pillars upon which our governmentre t?

I am guilty of no affected diffidence when I that I have never before felt the responsibility I feel now. One of the youngest members upon this floor, I find myself engaged—not in the passage of laws, not in that action which we can do to-day and undo to-morrow-but in that important and sacred work under which we ast, and our children after us are to live. It has been said, and said truly, that "the ill that men do, lives after them, but the good is too often inter:ed with their bones." And when I come to consider that one false step in the building up of this great work may bring upon those who sent us here misfortune, ruin, and destruction, I say that I do feel, feel sensibly, the sense of the responsibili v under which I act.

Is it not true that, if a majority of the legislature have a right to remove a judge, we lessen the independence of one department to the other? And do we not, if we adopt the gentleman's proposition, bring down the judiciary to the very feet of the legislative department? The legislature, coming from different counties fresh om the people, to the discharge of their duties here, have an influence over the people that neither of the other two departments from their position and their duties can ever attain. live among them, they are with them, and they come here only for a short period to discharge their duty. The governor is at the seat of govrament, where he is naturally withdrawn from the people. The judges, from their close applibusiness, and their residence her also withdrawn from the people, and they have none of that affection of the people brought about by the daily and common intercourse of man with man.

In the legislature there invariably springs up an unnatural jealousy towards both the executive and the judiciary, and prepossessed with those feelings, some new question arises; the democrats are in a majority and they want to get rid of a judge in the north or the south of the state. They commence by throwing out all sorts of insinuations against his capacity, his personal integrity, or against, if you please, his political opinions. A flame of discord is excited here, and soon is found some eloquent, daring defender of the populo's rights, who intoxic defender of the people's rights, who intoxi-cates the house by his eloquence and his log-ic, into a belief that really the safety of this government, the safety of the party, the integri-

them and influence them; they know us as vigilant defenders of their rights—they do no. know these judges, these aristocrats at the seat of government who have never met with the people, and who never know them if they do. They will say this, and they say further: this is the judge who decided the case by which you lost your land—or, this is the man who met you in Frenchett and did not know you. This Frankfort and did not know you. This popular appeal is made to the people, and they might or might not sanction it. And what have you done even if they do not sanction it? You have placed on the records of your land, that will live forever, this man as disgraced and dishonored—a plague spot on his fair fame as a heritage to his children, through generations to come. And ten thousand reprobations of the people would not alter or diminish the dishonor of that act. And suppose the people did sustain him, the transaction would be very far from being right. transaction would be very far from being right.

I think, talking about democracy—and my friend made many zealous appeals to democracy—that a few years ago I heard somewhere that there was a sober second thought of the people. What was meant by that sober second thought, but that the people themselves, when yould get wisely would reflect and ever they would act wisely, would reflect and act coolly. Not under impassioned appeals or excitement, but coolly they should hear, and still

But there is another great objection to this doctrine. I have heard another maxim—that all governments should be permanent—that we should not change for light and transient causes that government under which we live But supposing, as the honorable gentleman says the legislature should carry out the will of the people and should appeal to them-what sort of uilibrium could exist in any government when the legislature can appeal to the people on a constitutional question. What sort of equili-brium and permanency in any government can there be, when on the very fundamental principles of the constitution you can give to one de-partment of government the right to appeal to the people, and allow them, from day to day, or year to year, to change, undermine, or destroy it? It is at war with the permanency of any govern-ment and tends directly and immediately to de-Why has it been in all governments, that cer

tain guards were thrown around each of its va-rious departments? Was it not to protect it from the assaults that might be made upon it: from the assaults that might be made upon it? Was it not to give it that independence and that security against the assaults which the other departments, either by a combination or singly, should make upon it? I have always so understood and always so regarded it. And when a gentleman tells me that the people themselves are not subject to these passions—that the legislature can do no wrong—I point him to all past history as a perfect and complete refutation and condemnation of this doctrine. Look at France and you see her daily expiring from the very excess of liberty. Look at our own government, and you will see, not only in our own constitution, but in the constitution of every state stitution, but in the constitution of every state in the Union, certain restrictions, placed around each and every of its departments. And the surrender of power by the people themselves in the constitution or organization of a govern-ment is itself a restriction upon them to a cer-tain extent. I cannot for myself see upon what ground or in what way the gentleman can hope to carry through his proposition. It strikes me as perfectly destroying the very independence of the judiciary. It strikes me as bringing down the ermine of judicial integrity into the conflicts of ermine of judicial integrity into the conflicts of the hustings—destroying first its independence, and then covering its purity with the dirt of personal detraction or political malice. It can-not be supposed if the gentleman's proposi-tion prevails, and any succeeding legislature that may convene here, undertakes to remove two or three of these judges, that they will not seek to defend themselves against these attacks, and that they will not go before the people to justify their conduct? In the destruction of the reputation and character of a judge, we will supreputation and character of a judge, we will sup pose the case that the people themselves do not sustain their representatives, and that the judge thus assailed is re-elected some years afterwards thus assailed is re-elected some years afterwards to make some slight atonement for this indignity. Or if, as I understand the proposition is likely to be amended, the matter is to be submitted at once to the people, and the act of ostracism by the legislature is not to go into effect until approved by the people, still I must make objection to it, because then the judge appeals to the people, and we have on the hustings of every county, the accuser on the one side, and the judges on the other. The people perhaps sustain the judge, and do you think that judge would be competent to sit in those counties. kept, as far as can be, into distinct and separate departments. Give the gentleman his proposition, and allow a majority of the legislature—whether actuated by political excitement, whether carried away by some momentary phrenzy, or judicial integrity, the spotless ermine of our country drabbled, soiled, and trodden under foot, in the country, and then the popular voice the land who would not feel dishonored and humbled in the dust thereby? What man, after have ing passed through a conflict of bitter passion in which his honor, and reputation, and the inter est of his family had been insulted, and had suf-fered under the slanderous tongue of some ambitious demagogue, could trust himself to as cend the judicial tribunal and decide between the rights of these men? I felt almost charmed to the spot by the eloquent remarks of my dis quence shows me the danger of the doctrine it supports, and was to me a convincing argumen inst subjecting judicial reputation and integrity to the assaults of those artful demagogue who, with eloquence to support them, might choose to assail it.

Nay, sir, charmed as I was, I heard the speech more in sorrow than in anger-with a sort of pleasant melancholy mourning to think that the gentleman should be willing so far to go on in the course which, without the slightest dis respect to the gentleman, I regard as the very perfection of radicalism. The sentiments delivered by him, it must be remembered, will have their effect. I have seen how far party has carried this excitement in Kentucky past summer, and a still more striking example of how high excitement upon local question can rise. You know, sir, and every member within the sound of my voice will recollect how Kentucky heaved and tossed like an agitated ocean whilst the slavery discussion was going on. In the height of that excitemnet, in s of the counties, the great doctrine seemed to have been forgotten that "error ceases to be dan gerous when reason is left free to combat it. When you touch a man's property—when you touch the doctrine which invades, as he supposes, either his liberty or the sanctity of his fire side you almost dethrone his reason. The people themselves can be led on, where questions, excitable in themselves, are agitated by the wily tongue of the ambitious, though they lead us to extremes on every subject. Suppose, if you please, that you have a pro-slavery legislature, and I trust in God no other will ever sit within these walls, and some gentleman holding the position of a judge, in the exercise of his reason and under the sanction of his oath, chooses to give an honest expression of his opinion, and we will suppose that expression of opinion is wholly and entirely opposed to the legislature. Sir, you can imagine from even the glimmerings of the scenes of last winter what a fire-brane such an expression of opinion must throw into the legislature. What security then will there be for the independent exercise of the functions of the judiciary? How perfectly fragile and crumbling must be the organization of any of the departments of this government when it is to depend on the mere temporary comprehension of the legislature itself. Why, sir, you have no right to suppose that this legislature will bring from their constituents an expression of opinion in regard to their action in the investigati the conduct of an officer against whom charges may be preferred. Cases must spring up, which will require legislative interposition, long after the time when the members of the Legislature shall have been elected. Yet you will under-take to give to these men, uninformed as they must be as to the wishes and opinions of their ty of our judicial system itself requires that the head of that judge should be off. We can justify ourselves before the people—we can go to constituents on this subject, the right to remove

them and influence them; they know us as vigilant defenders of their rights—they do not know these judges, these aristocrats at the seat of government who have never met with the people, and who never know them if they do. They will say this, and they say further: this is the judge who decided the case by which you lost to popular sentiment. Why six many forethe people and attempted to destroy the independence of the judiciary, and drag them down by popular clamor, by convending for the election of the judges by the people. Now, sir, I may live to see the day, though I trust in God I never shall, when the issue which judge who decided the case by which you lost

or call them what you please. I am a believe in the good sense of those who sent me here, to give me at least an opportunity to defend myself upon every year, year, and the religious government. I shall stand for all time to ceedings, and that it shall stand for all time to come, to show whether I rightfully projudged the case or not.

There never is any danger, there never can be any danger where the judges have a revisory tribunal to correct their errors and rectify their stand for all time to come, to show the case or not. least an opportunity to defend myself upon every vote I give here; and when I go before them, should I be called on to give an account of my stewardship, I shall very readily be able to satisfy them that I pursued the dictates of my conscience and my honest judgement. I know them too well to believe that they will ask me to sacrifice my honest convictions, and I hope that they know me too well to expect it of me. No sir, I believe that one of the greatest errors of this enlightened age is, a disposition on the part of gentlemen not to trust enough to the good sense of the people—not to profit by their own wis-

wholly and entirely wrong. I have detained the committee longer than I intended, and I can only return my thanks for their attention.

Mr. NUTTALL. It is not sir that I expect on the present occasion to throw such light on the subject as will influence the committee to render their verdict in favor of the proposition of the gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. Hardin.) To judge from present appearances, at least, the supporters of the amendment which he has proposed will in all probability be "few and far between." I am never myself startled by such considerations. I have but one rule of action—one principle for I have but one rule of action—one principle for the government of my conduct, and that is to form my opinions myself in all cases and in all times, and to advocate them on all occasions. The doctrine I set out with is that which I mean to maintain, that the people have a right form my opinions myself in all cases and in all times, and to advocate them on all ocassions to the best of my ability. I was extremely gratified to hear the honorable President of the convention, for whose talents I have a high regard, after having last evening exhibited a degree of temper which almost induced me to think that he had fallen out with all mankind—I was gratified I say, when he resumed the stand this morning, to find that he was restored to his customary good humor, and that he was disposed to discuss this question with that clearness and ability for which he is so distinguished. Now, sir, gentlemen have defended their positions with regard to this question of constitutional reform—they have indicated the attitude which they assume towards this great question. Although there are older men on this floor than myself, I can date back my advocacy of the measure to the year 1823. Save the gentleman from Madison and the gentleman from Madison would ever have taken the sense of the people whether they would amend the constitution or not. And I would like to know, sir, what new lights have dawned upon his mind, and how long it is since he became the advocate of constitutional reform. And I would like to know, sir, what new lights have dawned upon his mind, and how long it is since he became the advocate of constitutional reform. And I would like to know, sir, what new lights have dawned upon his mind, and how long it is since he became the advocate of constitutional reform. And I would like to know, sir, what new lights have dawned upon his mind, and how long it is since he became the advocate of constitutional reform. And I would like to know, sir, what new lights have dawned upon his mind, and how long it is since he became the advocate of constitutional reform. And I would like to know, sir, what new lights have dawned upon his mind, and how long it is since he became the advocate of constitutional reform. And I would like to know, sir, what new lights have dawned upon his mind. would revise the constitution or not, and my own father was a candidate in opposition, I went to Mr. STEVENSON. I did not speak of the upon this question.

I think that gentlemen have misunderstood or Mr. NUTTALL. Well I think that may be misinterpreted, at least, the effect of the amend ment proposed by the gentleman from Nelson. I understand sir, that the partition of the pow-that our constituents throughout the length and ers of the government provided by the article reported by the chairman of the committee, is pretty much in the language in which the old conhome and take the stump and say there are men will allow me, I will answer the question. The committee have made in their report no partition of the powers of government. They have looked forward with hope and confidence that the partition of those powers already to be piano, or seen tables groaning under loads of found in the existing constitution, and which sweet-meats, are not capable of forming an lies at the foundation of every free government opinion. I do not pretend to much refinement would be retained or re-adopted in the constitu-tion which we may form. If the gentleman means the three departments of the government, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, with the duties belonging to each committed to a separate body of magistrates, acting inde-tone and the individual of the properties of the people men who have considerable preten-sion on the score of attainments, I do not pretend to much refinement myself; I am one of the people, a demagogue, if you please, but sometimes, when I meet before the people men who have considerable preten-sion on the score of attainments, I do not pretend to much refinement myself; I am one of the people, a demagogue, if you please, but sometimes, when I meet before the people men who have considerable preten-sion on the score of attainments, I do not pretend to much refinement wysu please, but sometimes, when I meet before the people men who have considerable preten-sion on the score of attainments, I do not pretend to much refinement wysu please, but sometimes, when I meet before you I make their hair stand on end. But sir, I have read an old adage which I will give you a separate body of magistrates, acting independently in their own spheres, we considered that no alteration would be made in that respect, and have made no such partition because we thought it unnecessary, thought it unnecessary,
Mr. NUTTALL. Well then, I take it, if that
free governments of Rome and Athens are point-

is to stand as it ought to stand, that this govern-ment is divided into three separate, distinct de-us where the rocks and quicksands are situated partments, the legislative, the judicial, and the executive, and that neither of these departments the others. That is the true ground. That is the doctrine for which I mean to contend, and now sir I would like to know how it is, and upon what principle, if you make the judges re-movable by the address of a bare majority, that it conflicts with any provision in the ord of government. Does it interfere with the indicial department of this government merely to give the power to the legislature, by a fair ad- think even if my wife were to die and there dress, to remove a judge from office in consequence either of misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance in office. I say sir, it will not and cannot be construed by a reasonable interpretation into a conflict with any provision of the house, as well as much merriment in the constitution which regulates the powers of government. I have listened with great pleasure and have been perfectly enraptured by the eloquence of the gentleman from Kenton. He re-minded me very much of the poet whose tongue minded me very much of the poet whose tongue was strung with golden sinews, whose honied accents could tame down tigers, and cause the huge leviathan to leave the unfathomed deep to dance upon the sands. But my judgment has the power of them than I shall hear in oratorical displays in the house. I had thear the power is the power in the power is the power in the power in the power in the power is the power in the power in the power in the power in the power is the power in the powe

times have you witnessed on this floor less than one third of the members who are returned here, and I believe one instance is on record in Virginia, where, perhaps, two thirds were, after having given a particular vote, defeated before the people. It seems to me that the principle embraced in the proposition strikes at the very foot of this government—it strikes at its stability—it disturbs its equilibrium—it is really bringing both the judiciary and the executive at the footstool of the legislature. It is constituting them the great sovereign power of the land, and I understand the gentleman to say, that he not only does not confine the principle to the judges, but that he carried it from the governor down to a constable.

How, Sit, I may live to see the day, when he he issue which trust in God I never shall, when the issue which gentlementalk about will be made; when you will trust in God I never shall, when the issue which gentlementalk about will be made; when you will trust in God I never shall, when the issue which gentlementalk about will be made; when you will trust in God I never shall, when the issue which gentlementalk about will be made; when you will trust in God I never shall, when the issue which trust in God I never shall, when the issue which gentlementalk about will be made; when you will trust in God I never shall, when the issue which trust in God I never shall, when the issue which gentlementalk about will be made; when you will trust in God I never shall, when the issue which gentlementalk about will be made; when you will trust in God I never shall, when the issue which trust in God I never shall, when the issue which in the individual trust in God I never shall, when the issue which it was in due to the have an issue between the judge on one side and time have an issue between the judge on one side and his accusers on the other. But do not gentlementalk about will be conserved to a section in the proposition and then have an issue between the judge on one side and his accusers that they onstable.

I have given, very imperfectly, the reasons in will be to blame in this? Sir, I am for the inde addition to those delivered with so much ability, both by the distinguished President of this convention, and by my honorable friend from Nelson which gentlemen so much dreaded, had swept (Mr. C. A. Wickliffe.) why I am opposed to this over this commonwealth, and had swept off ever proposition. I shall never, sir, were I to live to proposition. I shall never, sir, were I to live to the age of Methuselah, place my hand upon my heart and give a vote, upon the correctness of which I could not stand at all times. I came here sir, to form what I hope will be a conservative constitution. I came here to stand up for those principles of government which have been instilled into my mind from the earliest moment of my recollection; and if I fall, I ask no prouder epitaph, than that I fell at the foot of what is believed the fundamental principle of a civil and religious government. I shall

of the people—not to profit by their own wis-dom and experience and to do what that wisdom and experience shall dictate. It is better that gentlemen should rely upon their own ability to guilty of misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeapustify their conduct, instead of pandering to popular opinion. I mean this for no gentleman on this floor. I recognize the ability of the distinguished gentleman who offered this amendment. I concede to him entire honesty of purpose, though I frankly say that I do think him holder the gentleman from Nelson that these pose, though I frankly say that I do think him holders should be tried without witnesses.

upon his mind, and how long it is since he be- out such an insinuation in regard to the party came the advocate of constitutional reform. And to which I belong; that the great democrati I think there are many others on this floor who have become new converts. I can trace their increase from that day to this, in every election in that a period could arrive in this country, when which I with feeble powers advocated the pro-priety of calling a convention; nay, sir, I go further; I can say what no other man in this house can say, that when the question was submitted to the people a year ago whether they in five minutes, and never unite with them again

the polls like a freeman and voted against him. democratic party. I said that gentlemen who I think, sir, whatever may be the judgment of this house in regard to myself and the position disregard the popular voice when they get here. which I occupy, I can show to my countrymen that I have at least been consistent through life thing on the stump, and pursued a different course when they came here.

itution of Kentucky is couched Am I wrong? living at the seat of government who under-Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. If the gentleman stand these matters better than you do; men who us where the rocks and quicksands are situated Well, I have read some little myself in Dil worth's spelling book, but I do not think that I government that comes up to my idea of a free government, except our own. And when a gentleman comes here, like the gentleman fron Kenton, who is on his first legs, or like my hon orable friend from Louisville, are crowded with ladies, they like to talk about Greece and Rome, and make a display of their learning. I don't wish to make any display. was ever so much attraction in the lobbies — I take that back,—Mr. Chairman; but a great galleries, was elicited by the quaintness of the honorable delegate.] But I never saw anything in this Greece and Rome business to alarm me. I have no doubt there are some gentlemen who know more about those countries than I do; I not been convinced.

What is it that has done this thing? What portion of this convention? I do not mean to fell from the fact that a few men get into power, portion of the who, sir, are endangering the pil-particularize. Who, sir, are endangering the pil-lars of this temple of civil liberty, the right arm, destroyed the foundations of the government, and the stay, the prop, the anchor of our safety? I stole away the liberties of the people. I may be will not say that it is those who have gone be wrong. But, sir, it is a very favorite topic. If

gentlemen want to break down measures which the government. Now, what is to be the effect

gentlemen want to break down measures which a few men like myself advocate, in order to give strength to the other side of the question, and the principle? The gentlegive strength to the other side of the question, and the principle of the government of the principle of the government of the principle of the government of the principle of the principle of the government of the principle of the principle of the government of the principle of the

fonceive it to be fraught with error which is so fundamental, that if sustained by the action of this convention, all our institutions will be overturned, and the legislative department of our government will, as has been frequently stated by gentlemen on this floor, be the great fish which is to swallow up all the other department. The which the intelligent reader would of ments. I know that the argument made by the course readily correct for himself. He was con

legislature, and then say if the people, regarding the legislature as the people, are capable of self-government. I say the position cannot be maintained, if we take the action of the legislature for the action of the people themselves. What is the fact? One year the legislature is here assembled, engaged in enacting laws by which the commonwealth is to be governed. They return the evening session to commence each day at 3 to their constituents; and, as remarked by the o'clock. gentleman from Kenton, it frequently happens, egislature. Their constituents say to them, you have not been good and faithful servants; we must elect those who will carry out our views.

ing power in the commonwealth. But is it not the yeas and nays. commonwealth to the other, have looked and are still looking upon our action here with great jealousy? That is from the fact that our power is delegated to us; that they have entrusted to the action of a few men, the interests of this great

commonwealth.

The gentleman who was last up presented this to my mind in rather a startling point of view.

He says that his voice is for maintaining the sovto my mind in rather a starting point of the says that his voice is for maintaining the sovereignty of the people; that he has full configurations of the people; the people is the people of th the officers of the government.

derstood in regard to this matter, because it is to several committees, the convention had, as yet, be a matter of record. The ground which I took before my constituents, and which I take now is, that the people are qualified to elect every officer of the government, from the president down to a constable; but that in the case of a business in the committee room, on which the propulation of the judge, though the people are not disqualified to elect him, yet from the fact of his receiving his depended? The committee on contested elec-

spirit of the proposition which I made has not fined to this hall; and he was well satisfied that been controverted. If, sir, the exercise of the it was too early a period to adopt the resolution power that is here intended, as I trust, to be placed in the hands of the people, is to operate as a disqualification of those who are to carry on the operations of the government, I affirm that according to any system of reasoning with which I am acquainted, it must result in a disqualification of the people themselves to control serve that he was not thereby to be driven from

anything has been said that is out of the way, I hope the house [I will not call upon the Lord, for I am not good enough for that.] will have mercy upon me.

Mr. MACHEN. I do not rise, sir, with a view of detaining this house, or of attempting to enlighten it, by presenting this subject in any new light. I feel it due to myself, however, and to those whom I represent, to give a reason for lighten it, by presenting this subject in any new light. I feel it due to myself, however, and to those whom I represent, to give a reason for the action which I shall take, when we have the privilege of attempting to dispose of the question which has been under discussion. I have seen sir, heretofore in this house, the shafts of ridicule attempted to be hurled, where there was no argument to sustain the position which the party was endeavoring to advocate. But sir, the shafts of ridicule, I trust, will always fall harmless upon the ear of every speaker in this convention. We are here for high and important purposes; and I conceive that the action of this convention upon the question which is now before it, has a great deal to do in carrying out those purposes for which we are here assembled.

I, sir, claim to be as fully initiated in the spirit of democracy as any man upon this floor. I claim to have gone as far in all my past history, in endeavoring to sustain those great principles, which I believe lie at the foundation of all republican governments as any man on this floor. But sir, for the first time in my short existence have I learned that the representatives of the people assembled here, constitute the people the will this power, then select some of undamental, that if sustained by the action of this convention, all our institutions will be oversided.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1849.

venerable gentleman from Nelson was well cal- tending that it was impossible for the people of culated to lead us astray; it was well calculated this country to meet as the people met in the re to deceive the unwary; and at the first blush public of Athens, to vote upon every law, inasmight be supposed to carry with it a power, which in reality it did not posses. Ah! sir, it was like a bed of beautiful roses, inviting to the eye, but it contained within it an a-p, and if we in the omission of two words only, but two words only. lay our hand upon it the poison of the asp will be felt.

It is attempted to be maintained that the legislature are the people themselves. I ask you to look back for a few years at the action of our heridature and the savife the people regarding.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Robinson.

EVENING SESSIONS

Mr. PROCTOR submitted a resolution, as fol-Resolved, That after Monday next this conven-

He said he did not deem it necessary to say that not one-third of those who were engaged in enacting those laws, are returned to the next well known to the whole country that one of the objects in calling this convention was, that there should be economy secured in the expendi-tures of the state. This convention had aiready One of the great disadvantages of a republican spent much time in the discussion of abstract government is, that we have to delegate our augrented and the principles which had been well settled in the principles of the people. He hoped the thority. We are here representing the people of Kentucky, but are we the people? No sir, we are acting with delegated authority. If we do they might be enabled to do the business for the their will, we shall receive their approbation, and our work will be sustained by an overwhelm-

Mr. BOYD suggested an amendment, so as to provide that the morning session should commence at 9 o'clock.

Mr. PROCTOR accepted the amendment, and the resolution, as amended, was as follows:
Resolved, That after Monday next the conven-

dence in their capacity for self-government.—
And how does he demonstrate this? He says he believes that the power to elect the judiciary anxious to return to his own business, which reought not to be entrusted to their hands. What was it that led him to this conclusion? He says of Kentucky had entrusted to them the importthat the people will demonstrate their imbecility; that when the election of the officers of government is thrown upon the people, their imbecility portant a work should not be done in a hurry. ment is thrown upon the people, their imbecility will be demonstrated in their action. I believe that the people have the capacity to elect any of to do it well, and thus to guard against some of me officers of the government.

Mr. NUTTALL. I wish to be distinctly unwhat was the state of things here? Why, from elect him, yet from the fact of his receiving his appointment in that way, it operates as a disqualification upon him. That is the ground I take.

Mr. MACHEN. I understand then, that the many members of the convention were desirous to attend. This was a fact which would show the convention that all its business was not content to the convention that all its business was not content.

intended, as I trust, to be of the people, is to operate With respect to the call for the yeas and nays,

ing committees which had made no reports.— These committees met at three o'clock in the af-ternoon, but in the course of a week he thought they would be prepared to devote more time to business in convention. If he had any particu-lar reputation it was that of being a laborious and industrious man; and he was as anxious as any gentleman to make rapid progress with the business which they had come to accomplish; but at present they were not prepared for the adoption of this resolution. He would therefore move that this resolution be postponed until Monday week, when he would call it up again if nobely also did.

Mr. HARDIN remarked that it had been suggested to him that the three committees on the various branches of the judiciary—the court of appeals, the circuit courts, and the county courts - should, after they had finished their several labors, have a joint meeting for the purpose of attempting to unite upon some harmonious sys- SATURDAY :::::::::::::::: OCTOBER 20, 1849. tem as a whole. The reports as they now stood, did not harmonize. He thought it a very sensi-ble suggestion and hoped it would be acted upo, and that the discussion on the judiciary should cease until the result of that action was known. All he desired was to secure that har-monious action which would produce the best were glad to find that he is rapidly recovering. possible system. All came here for that object, and all seemed to concur on several of the prominent principles that were to be acted upon by this convention. He hoped they would harmo-Convention." We unite most cordially with nize, and the result be, that they would give to the people such a constitution as that generations for time to come would say, "God bless will be able to take his cent, in the Convention. the convention of 1849.'

that full time and deliberation should be allow-ed in the performance of the labors of the con-Whatever may be said of the Colonel's peculiarvention, but from his observation of the proceedings, he thought his proposition would af- ities, all will concede that he is a just man, a ford ample time to the committees for any such purpose. If every subject was to be discoming may not long be delayed. cussed to the extent which those under consider-ation had been, he did not believe they would get through their labors until after Christmas. As gentlemen of more experience than him-self seemed to regard it as the best plan, he had We learn that many of the sheriffs have

tion to which his colleague had referred was based upon the idea that the great principles upon which this new system of a judiciary was to be organized, should be first determined by a public interest.

It is not our intention to disparage any, in the remark that the sheriff of Garrard, (Major value of the bayes. vote of the house. The committees could then harmonize so far as its details were concerned. L. Landram), has, by himself and deputies, actually collected of taxes and paid into the trea-He did not wish to be understood as desiring that sury \$5000, being not only the largest sum paid, the committees in joint meeting should settle in proportion to the amount due, but the largest upon the principles, because it would be no final determination if they did, as the matter would sum paid by any sheriff, except the Sheriff of still have to be decided in the house. He hoped the resolution would be postponed. While he was willing to second all efforts to further the Iarge county of Fayette, and he has only paid \$6000.

In this instance, Major Landram has shown hastily on a work of so important a character as hastily on a work of so important a character as this. It was not like the ordinary legislation of this country which could undo on one day what all business confided to him meets with unhad been done the day preceding. The resolution was by consent postponed un-

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On the motion of Mr. BARLOW, leave of absence until Monday week was granted to Mr. Hamilton. PROPOSAL TO TERMINATE DEBATE.

Mr. KELLY moved that all debate in committee of the whole on the amendment of the gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. Hardin,) to the report made from the committee on the court of appeals, be terminated at 1 o'clock this day, and the same as we have frequently published before. that the committee shall then proceed to vote thereon. He said he made this motion with a Dr. Martin left Midway last spring, with a par-In the course of a few days it might be necessa- reached San Francisco on the 20th inst., a few ry that he should be absent for a brief period, days in advance of his company. He says he and as it had been suggested that the question that had arisen during their deliberations, he cold on the way. "I have been," says he, "up amendment. He called for the yeas and nays work average about \$16 per day, with the hard-

the motion was in order, for the report referred so much and very rarely make more. to was in the possession of the committee of the * * I am sick of this country, and

tion would be in order, if made so as to instruct here, and from the present prospect, I cannot the committee to rise and report upon the amend- hope to make much more here than at home.' to arrest debate, believing that, although it had dle for a stool. "My bed at night is my oil cloth, consumed something like two days, it had not cloak and over coat, my blanket for a covering, stay, his individual interests must take their as a friend and brother."

"There has been, and there will yet be, a

with in committee before it was reported, and the ayes and noes could only be called after it had come back to the house. By that time both mules and oxen. Thousands of oxen and mules gentlemen would have returned to the house. There were a great many propositions connected with this article that would elicit discussion. There was the question in relation to the four judges-another in relation to the eight years ly knows. It is horrible to think of the suffering bility on which undoubtedly there was a formidable battle to be fought. That was the place where he meant to make a stand if he had to die in the ditch. This was the leading bill of ed for the immediate family and friends of the the house, and opportunity ought to be afforded for a full discussion upon it. He did not know heartily sick of California, and we unite in his whether he should speak again on the subject or not, such was the feeble condition of his health, but he was willing to forego any remarks on that point. But on the great question of eligibility or re-eligibility, he did desire to be heard at some length. He desired also to be heard on the question as to the manner of voting. He was in favor of the viva voce system and wished it applied to all offiers that were to be elected. He had no idea that the manner of voting for all offiers that were to be elected. He had no idea that the manner of voting for a judge should be different. They were not the sun-that we were obliged to look at them through a smoked glass, and he was willing to look them ges on the various telegraph lines throughout the in the face and vote aye or no, as he chose.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE, said that his colleague

had taken the occasion in his own peculiar way, to give notice of his future opposition to the bill. For this he was very much obliged, and gold this year, to the end of September, were: had the gentleman given the same notice on the question under consideration, he (Mr. W.) would perhaps have been better prepared to meet the ubject than he was when it was sprung upon him the other day,
Here the conversation dropped without any
action on the motion, the President having de-

cided that it was out of order.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. McHENRY, from the committee on miscellaneous provisions made a report as follows, which was referred to the committee of the whole ten per cent. on the loan of \$1,600,000, to comand ordered to be printed:

PREAMBLE. state of Kentucky, in convention assembled, to American Exchange Bank.

riving such a vote as in his judgment he be-ievel to be right. No effect to be produced by of the rights of life, liberty, and property, and

ARTICLE 1.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE thought he should be prepared to vote for this resolution a week hence, but at present there were some two or three standing committees which had made no reports.—

SEC. 1. The powers of the Government of the state of Kentucky shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to with those government. which are legislative to one; those which are executive to another, and those which are judiciary

Sec. 2. No person, or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The convention then again resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the report of the committee on the court of appeals, Mr. HUSTON in the chair

(Proceedings to be continued.)

FRANKFORT.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

The Glasgow Reveille of the 17th inst. says: were glad to find that he is rapidly recovering. He will leave here in a few days to enter upon will be able to take his seat in the Convention. Mr. PROCTOR was as anxious as any one The old friends of the Colonel in this place will coming may not long be delayed.

It will be remembered, that several months mless the convention sat more hours daily. In since the Second Auditor issued his circular to calling for the ayes and noes his object was not all the sheriffs in this state, requesting them to to influence any gentleman in his vote, and he presumed the call would exert no such influence. pay as much tax into the treasury as they could

We learn that many of the sheriffs have reno objection to the suggestion of the gentleman sponded to the call with a promptness alike from Nelson (Mr. Wickliffe.) Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE said that the sugges- honorable to themselves and beneficial to the

L. Landram), has, by himself and deputies, actu-

business of the house, he did not want to act that the public business will not be retarded in usually prompt attention.

California.—We have been permitted by Col. Martin, of Woodford, to read a letter from his son, Dr. Solox D Martin, dated at Sacramento City, 22d of August. The letter is addressed to the wife of Dr. M., and is somewhat in the nature of a journal of his travels, including the first impression made upon his mind by California and its inhabitants. He gives a prices curview to expedite the business of the convention. ty formed in the vicinity of that place, and he involved a greater responsibility than any other suffered greatly from the extremes of heat and esired the opportunity of voting against the in the neighborhood of the diggins. The men at The PRESIDENT had some doubt whether est kind of labor. Some times they do not make

whole, and was not now before the convention. He did not see how they could reach it while it only at home again in our own little quiet home, was in committee of the whole.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE suggested that the moment at a certain hour. The committee certainly were bound to obey the instructions of the But he should vote against any motion air, a barrel for a writing desk and his sadbeen unprofitable to the house and the country. It was too important a question to decide without full debate, and as the mover of the blue sky above me. All the boys will be in, in amendment, and others desired to be heard up- a few days. I have met a number of acquainon it, he believed they should have that op- tances here from Kentucky, and every Kentuckportunity. Like the gentleman he was anxious, and indeed he was compelled to be absent for a as a friend and brother."

Mr. HARDIN would do any thing in the world to accommodate the gentleman from Washington, but it was impossible that he could great a vote on the round from the description of the mass of emigrants, and there was great a vote on the round from the United States to this place. I was nearly at the head of the mass of emigrants, and there was ent at one o'clock to- searcely grass enough for our animals to subsist The whole article had to be gone through __though there were not less than 10,000 wagons come of the poor women and children, heaven on-

> There are many interesting incidents in the letter, which we suppose, however, were intendwish so earnestly expressed, that he may be able soon to meet them all, and recount his stories of

We are gratified to learn that our friend C. P.

A million of dollars have been paid for messa-States during the past year.

California Gold.—The deposites of California At the mint in Philadelphia, \$2,397,264 46

At the mint in New Orleans, 260,561 42 Total this year, - - 2,657,825 88

Add deposites of 1848, - 44,177 00

Total deposites of California gold, 2,702,002 88

..... ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL .- A dividend of plete the Illinois and Michigan canal, has been declared, which, together with the semi-annual We, the representatives of the people of the interest, is payable on the 20th instant, at the

An agency for the "National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, has been established in this city, as will appear by the advertisement of Tho. D. Tilford, to which we invite archs are invited to attend. particular attention. This Institution has a high reputation throughout the United States, acquired by the promptness with which all lossstitution in the West, and present great induce- to attend. ments to those who wish to effect an insurance. 4-00-

We have received a well written, and very ust criticism of Mr. Nourse's lectures, from the pen of a correspondent, which we regret to say, is too long for our paper. The debates are generally of such length as to preclude the publication of such favors, unless they are very brief. Mr. Nourse's lectures merit all that is written concerning them by our correspondent; but a violation of the rule we have adopted, will lead us into interminable difficulties. We hope our correspondent will find it convenient to condense his favor.

The National Common School Convention met in Philadelphia on the 17th. Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, was chosen President. Quite the of Massachusetts, was chosen President. Quite a large number were in attendance, and good results to the cause of education were promised. -----

The St. Louis Convention adjourned on Thursday, to meet in Philadelphia on the first Monday in April next, with a recommendation to the Memphis Convention to do the same.

TThe Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph contradicts the statement that Mr. Calhoun intends to resign his seat in the Senate. +++++

Col. Fremont has accepted the appointment of chief of the Mexican Boundary Survey, in the place of Col. Weller, removed.

THE NEXT SPEAKER .-- Hon. Mr. Wentworth, of Chicago, member of Congress and editor of the Chicago Democrat, after making a careful calcunext House of Representatives of the United States, says:

"Since the Vermont and Rhode Island elections, the sympathies are strong in favor of Mr. Winthrop's ultimate election. He may not be elected at the first trial, nor at the first ten trials, but the chances are all in his favor. He was not lected at the first trial before, yet he kept all the while gaining.

Mr. Wentworth, with a degree of candor and magnanimity which does him honor, pays the following handsome and deserved tribute to the character of the Speaker of the last Congress:

"We look upon Mr. Winthrop as the very first man of his age in the country, either in natural endowments or in acquirements. His integrity as a man, and his impartiality as a Speaker, we believe there is no cause to question. He is be-lieved to have been the next choice of Gen. Tayor after Mr. Clayton for Secretary of State, and the next after Mr. Lawrence as Minister to England. He would have adorned either of these stations. Such is the man the Democrats have got to beat-a true patriot in every sense of the word, and one who is beloved by all who claim the name of a Whig, from Maine to Texas, and one who is both respected and feared by Demo-erats as being the ablest, most accomplished, and yet fairest of their political opponents.'

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE NIAGARA

myrna and the Archipelago.
The army of Rouelmia has been ordered to

hold itself in readiness.

There is no reason to doubt that the best accord A LARGE assortment Novels, Magazines, &c., got up in a cheap and popular form, are kept on hand at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office:

The intelligence from Austria is of suborditate importance. It is reported that the fortress the Woodsman; the Last of the Caxton's, by Bulwer; revails between the English and French cabi-

effusion of blood. In Prussia everything remained quiet.

M. De Toqueville has demanded an additiona 140,000 francs besides the sums already voted for the expenses of the Roman intervention. The difficulty between the United States and

France caused much excitement in Paris, but a rumor having gained ground that England had offered her mediation, that feeling subsided.
M. Marrast or M. Thiers, it is expected, will be nt to Washington in place of M. Poussin. Gen. Lamourieux's visit to Rome (?) has prov-

ed a failure and he is on his return to Paris without having seen the Emperor. (?) It was reported at Vienna that Georgy had been shot by Count Zichey, whose brother was

executed by Georgy's decree. A communication from the Lords of Admiralstates that hopes are entertained of the safety of Sir John Franklin. It was reported that his ship was hemmed in by ice in Prince Regent's

The "Great West."—We welcome to our table this most successful of all Western Literary papers, and hope that as the opening of its existnce was like the humble origin and meagre opportunities of great self-made men, its meridian may be great like theirs, its fame wide spread, its usefulness unlimited, and its prosperity unbounded. Mr. Jones, the publisher, is an enterprising and very pleasant man, and we know that his constant and arduous exertions deserve a handsome success. Long life to him and his and subscribers by hundreds and thousands-all

generous, partial and paying!
We cheerfully publish the terms of the paper,
and would be glad to see his already liberal subscription list in this county doubled immedi-

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ent to any one addressing the publisher, post Address E. PENROSE JONES,

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Maysville Eagle.

In speaking of General Taylor's proclamation forbidding the invasion of Cuba from the United States, the European Times says:

"We are glad to find that President Taylor is not disposed to sanction a mighty act of spolia-tion, to be committed by a band of mercenary and unprincipled adventurers. Throughout the whole of these doings, it is carefully kept out of view that a specific treaty exists, to which France, Spain, England, and the United States are parties, by which the dependency of Cuba to the mother country of Spain. country of Spain is especially guarantied."

A Big Lump.—Munsel, White & Co., of this city, received a lump of gold from California, by the Falcon, weighing fifty ounces—all in one solid mass, picked out at one dig. The value of this lump is \$800.—N. O. Delta, Oct. 7th.

THE Proprietor of the Shields House with a services of the CELE. This has engaged the services of t this lump is \$800 .- N. O. Delta, Oct. 7th.

PILCRIM ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F. meets every 2d and 4th Thursday night each month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Patri-

HUMPHREY EVANS, S. October 13, 1849.—d6m

acquired by the promptness with which all losses have been adjusted. The terms of insurance in this Society are as liberal as those of any Invisiting Brothers in good standing are invited

Hall over the City Drug Store.
BENJAMIN LUCKETT, Sec'y.

Newest and Cheapest CASH CLOTHING STORE, On Main street, one door above Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store.

I take great pleasure in anno-to the citizens of Frankfort a vicinity, that I have regularly established myself here, for the purpose of carrying on a READY MADE CLOTHING STORE. My stock es it is now, consists in a well se-Fall and Winter Clothing

Over Coats, Dress, Frock, Sack and Bag Coats; Pants and Vests of all sizes and descriptions; Linen Shirts, Under Shirts, and Drawers; Hats; Caps; Hankerchiefs; Suspenders, Gloves; an assortment of Trunks and Carast Burget

those who wish to get any thing in my line, to give me a call, examine my goods, and judge for yourselves.

Gentlemen: if you wish to get a good article, good fit, well made, for a reasonable price, you can't do any better than to walk into my store, and I shall endeavor to satisfy you'n every respect. Frankfort, Ky. October 20, 1849.—tf

LAZ. LINDSEY, IS now receiving 1800 Barrels NEW YORK SALT, the finest article for Packing Bacon ever in the West.

Also, 80 Barrels Penusylvania CLOVER SEED,

MASONIC NOTICE. OWEN LODGE, No. 128, will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, (December 27th.) at Owenton, Owen county, by a Procession and Oration.

Brethren from a distance in good standing, are earnestly invited to be present and participate in the ceremonies.

J. R. HALLAM,

J. R. HALLAM,
GEORGE R. BUCKNER,
WEEDEN SLEET,
Owenton, Ky. Oct. 1849.—Itdw889 3t Committee.

lation respecting the political character of the LIFE INSURANCE. The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Soci-

CAPITAL, \$2,500,000-SURPLUS, \$255,000!!!

THE undersigned, as Agent for the above Institution, is prepared to receive A is prepared to receive proposals for Life Insurance, and to give all the necessary information on the subject. This Company has a Local Board of Directors in the city of New York. Under the direction and control of city of New York. Under the direction and control of this Board a large portion of the capital is invested, as an additional security to the American insurers, and as a ground of claim on public confidence. The rates of premium at this office are as bow, and the conditions of the policy are as liberal as those of any other institu-tion.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been ad-The prompt manner in which all losses have been adjusted by this society, its high reputation, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Printed statements, explanatory of the business, and the advantages of Life Insurance, will be furnished on

THO. D. TILFORD, Agent. Dr. J. M. Mills, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Oct., 1849—tf [Yeoman copy.]

Ladies' Muss and Fancy Furs. DODD & CO., 144, Main Street, Cincinnati,

WILL open to their retail trade this Fall, the most choice selection of LADIES' FURS they have ever had in Store; comprising nearly every style of Muff that is worn by Ladies, Misses or Children; some of them very rich and beautiful Victorines; flat and round Boas; Polonaise; Wristlets; Riding Boas, Collars; Neck Ties; Telegraphed for the Louisville Journal.

DDITIONAL NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.

The attention of all Europe is now directed to keep our stock in mlnd.

WM. DOPD CO.

111's visit to the Sultan.

o the north to learn the issue of Prince Radzi-ill's visit to the Sultan.

144. Main street, three doors below Fourity. We will pay particular attention to forwarding Muffs and Furs ordered from a distance.

Supprince and the Archipelago.

Cincinnati, Oct. 20, 1849.—d*

BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! CHEAP READING.

The intelligence from Austria is of subordinate importance. It is reported that the fortress of Comorn had surrendered, thereby saving great Miss Hendricks, &c. &c. H. B. FARRAR. October 15.-tf

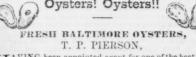
Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet. The superior Steamer, DIANA, B. II.
PERRY, Master, will run as a regular
packet between Frankfort and Cincinpack nati

The Diana will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every fonday and Friday, at 10 A. M. Will leave Oregon every Thursday evening at 3 P. M. Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every Sunday, at 10 ves Cincinnati for Frankfort every sunday, at 10 For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday, at reight or passage apply on Board, or to

Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet SEA GULL will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Wunay's Landing every Saturday at 8 o'clock. Leaves Oregon same usy at her way at her 10 o'clock. Leaves Frankfort every Sunday and Wednesday at 9 o'cclock. For freight or passase apply on board or to Sept. 12, 1848-831-tf. JNO. WATSON & Co.

Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet BLUE WING will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munday's Landing every Mon day at 12 o'clock. Leaves Oregon same day at 10'clock. Leaves Frankfort every Tues day and Friday at 9 o'clock For freight or passage apply on Board or to Sept. 12, 1848-831-tf. JNO. WATSON &Co.

Oysters! Oysters!! FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, T. P. PIERSON,



HAVING been appointed agent for one of the best Bal timore Oyster Lines, is prepared to furnish as good an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity. He solucits a share of the public patronage. He has also fitted up his Ice Cream Saloon as an Oyster Room, in as neat style as any in Frankfort, and is prepared to serve up these delicious bivalves in all forms, Frankfort, Oct. 16, 1849-dtf.

STOUGHTON'S RESTAURAT,

Corner of Main and Ann-Streets, nearly oppo-site the Weisiger House, Is now open for the Season. None but the best Liquors are to be found at this establishment.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters, Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the best style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to hand carefully packed in Ice, and are very superior.

Mr. S. is prepared to give Dining or Supper Parties to gentlemen whenever desired.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849.

Oysters! Oysters!!

JUST received, one Refrigerator Fresh Baltimere Oysters, packed in ICE, in excel-lent order, and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE. Agents for Baltimore and Ohio Oyster Company.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED. BBLS. Clover and Timothy Seed, received per Diam and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. October 19, 1849.

Tremendous Excitement!!

KENTUCKY

Collegiate and Military Institute.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-

TY. KENTUCKY. COL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy.

HON. THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic, Constitutions.

HOM. THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.

J. D. DeBOW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rhetoric and Ancient History.

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern

Languages and Belles Lettres.

APT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.

APT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.

APT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.

APT. SAML, P. BASCOM, Post Adjutant.

T. PICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon.

Location.—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, ix miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, part from all unwholesome influences, whether moral physical.

Admission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting certificate of good moral character and paying the

Advantages — Applicants for admission, on presentin certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes a heir advancement may justify; and, upon satisfactoril passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitle to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Governor

to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Governor.

ADVANTAGES.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Military Education is completed and the Cadet fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of its citizens and officers; and a Civil Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every part of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT,

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor. HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This D-partment is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which belong rightfully to the regular Acade nic course of every college, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

Physible helf yearly, by advance.

Payable half yearly, in advance Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and
Washing, per Collegiate year. \$160.00
Po. do. do. (Preparatory Department,) 130.00
French and Spanish Languages, extra, each. 10.00

For more particular information address the under igned, at "Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin county, Ky."

F. W. CAPERS. October 10, 1849 .-- 8ds Fancy and Variety Store!!

MRS. KRESS, Mansion House,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky IS now receiving a general assortment of MILLI-NERY 4:00DPS, consisting, in part, of Pearl, Straw and Flench Lace Bonnets, a general assortment of Rib-bons; fine French and common Flowers, Veils, &c., &c. Bonnets of all descriptions made to order in the most fashionable style.

Shawls, Scarfs, Dress Handkerchiefs, Linen Pocket Handerchiefs, Slik and Cotton Hosiery, Kid and Picnett Gloves Head Dresses, Tuck and Side Combs. &c., &c. VARIEITY GOODS, consisting, in part, of Perfomery, Fancy Soaps; Toilet, Pocket and Fine Combs; Silk and Buckskin Purses; Steel, Gilt and Silver Beads, Rings and Tassels for purses; Cloth, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Buttons; Hooks and Eyes; Sewing Silk; Silk for Purses; Cotton Cord; Pins, Needles, &c., &c., with many other articles in the Variety Line.

Mrs. KRESs respectfully solicits pationage. She will receive the latest fashions for making bonnets, every month during the season.

October 2, 1849. LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS.

CORK LEGS. J FLEAGER still continues to manufacture his ARTIFICIAL LIMES, on an improved principle heretofore unknown, and admitted by the most scientific judges to be far su-

to any manufactured in this country.

Residence at the BOWLES HOUSE, Louisville, Ky. Communications, post paid, punctually attended to Reference—Dr. Gross, Professor of Surgery in the University of Louisville, Ky.

I am also prepared to manufacture HANDS in a su-

Terms made known on application

J. Fl. Louisville, October 19, 1819.—d3t-w889-11t HYDRAULIC CEMENT. 10 BBLS. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Oct. 19, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c. WE continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Paste Bincking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Bone Liniment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, offers inducements for Warrant Bester to have of warrant equal to any in the country.

Poste Blacking and Writing lnk, offers inducements for Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are pre pared to fill all orders with dispatch.

We have for several years past made large sales annually, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pitt shurgh an 1 St. Louis, te New Orleans and Mobile. We invite the special attention of Western Dealers to these facts.

Main street, between Fight and Sixth.

these facts.

BUTLER & BROTHER,

Main street, between Fish and Sixth.

Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1849.—d

THE BATTERY TAKEN!!! A 66 然 THE ENEMY FLED AFTER THE FIRST GUN!

S. WEILER & CO., No. 3, BROWN'S BUILDING, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

A RE now in receipt of the largest stock of READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever brought to this Market! The Clothes were by experienced and skillful workmen, under the tion of one of the firm, expressly for this trade; in f workmanship and style THEY CANNOT BE BEAT Besides the large stock of GENFLEMEN'S CLOTH-

ING, we have Boots, Shoes, Caps, Hats, Umbrellas, Traveling Trunks, Capper Bags, &c., and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the

brellas, Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the wardrobe of gentlemen.

It These goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH—and only for Cash! By adhering to the cash system we are enabled to sell at very small profits.

It is no trouble to us to show our goods, so that gen themen wanting any thing in our line, will oblige us by giving us a call, and if we fail to trade, no harm is done. We pledge ourselves to sell at reasonable prices—and the article sold shall be precisely such as we represent it. We are regularly established here, and it is our pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our customers.

ers.
We have just received a very handsome assortment of Linen Shirts, Merino Brawers, and under Shirts, and Fancy Handkerchiefs, to which we ask especial attention.

Frankfort, Ky. October 13, 1849.

Piano Forte Warerooms. N. W. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI. PETERS & FIELD,

TAKE the liberty of informing their riends and the public generally, that they are constantly supplied with PIANO FORTES.

From the unrivalled Manufacturers, NUNS & CLARK, and A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, and will furnish them to purchasers at the New York retail prices, giving an unlimited guaranty, with bill of sale of each instrument. P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instru P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of three instru-ments within three years, and received voluntary Let-ters from a great m ny Purchasers, expressing entire satisfaction with their instruments, do not hesitate to recommend them to the attention of all persons desiring to purchase, believing them superior in every respect, to any and all others offered in this city. Orders from the interior will receive prompt atten-tion, and instruments selected with care.

tion, and instruments selected with care.

N. E. Old Pianos taken in part payment.

We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all the Eastern Publishers.

Ciacinnati, October 4, 1849.—d

WANTED! WANTED!! THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six I hundred Bushels of KYE, and Three Thousand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to give the highest CASH price.

JOYCE & WALSTON.

N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati PILOT BISCUIT; Butter Crackers: Water Crackers; Butter Crackers; Graham Crackers; Soda Crackers; Sugar Crackers; Sugar Crackers, C.,
Always on hand at the lowest prices.
To Country Merchants are invited to call.
ROBERT MERRILL, Jr.
Cincinnati, October 4—d.

CHARLES MULLER.

Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc. A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 20 Platt street, New York. Oct. 4, 1849.—d

Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O.

1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

Cincinnati, October 4, 1849 .-- d

. HARRISON. A. B. EATON. STEAM SPICE MILLS. HARRISON & EATON,

GINGER, MUSTARD,

Ground COFFEE, Roasted COFFEE, Reasted PEA-NUTS. Ground RICE,

CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED. TFREERENCES:—Springer & Whiteman; Eurrows & Thompson; T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andrews & Co.
Horeas;—Galt House, W. E. Marsh; U. S. Hotel, A. Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Neble.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, coasisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank Records and Account Bocks of every description on hand or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enameled Surface Cards; a large stock of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Envelope, Biotting and Drawing Papers; Envolopes; Steel and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink, Water Colors: Perforated Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestria; Orrerys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Chess Men; Backgammon Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.

For sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by GEORGE COX, 71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. October 4, 1849.—d

Important Information. SHIRES.

COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE id WORK, equal if not superior to any in t

States.
A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware. Hollow Wate, Brooms. Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c., always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Avenly Invented. Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost every description.

C. A. WITHERS & CO.

Souri, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO, of all descriptions, together with every article usually found in a Tobacco Establishment. Baving accepted the Agency for a large number of Virginia Manufacturers, dealers will be furnished at the lowest Eastern prices. All orders for articles not in our line, will be promptly filled.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1849.

25 B3LS, in store and for sale by October 13, 1849, TODD & CRITTENDEN.

A PPLES: -5 barrels Apples just received and for sale by [Oct. 19.] GRAY & GEORGE.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c. HALF pipe "Hennessy" Pale Brandy, pure and old; 2 nalf Pipes "Otard" Pale Brandy, very fine and old; 1 half pipe Otard Cognac Brandy; 2 nall Pipes "Otard" Pale Brandy—very fine and old;
1 half pipe Otard Cognac Brandy;
2 cask old Jamaica Rum;
2 cask superior old Holland Gin;
2 cask "Harris & Sous" pure old Oporto Port Wine;
3 cask "Harris & Sous" pure old Oporto Port Wine;
4 cask "Buff Gordon" Golden Snerry,
5 cask "Bornom" Madeira;
5 cask "Gordon" Madeira;
6 cask "Gordon" Madeira;
7 cask "Gordon" Madeira;
10 bbls, Old Peach Brandy, very superior;
10 bbls, Old Beurben, (very superior.)
For sale on draft or by the bottle by
October 12, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

case Curacao; 2 cases French Cordials, assorted; 1 case "Suisse" Extrait D'Abcinthe 1 2 cases French Cordials, assorted:
1 case "Suisse" Extrait D'Abcinthe;
1 case Punch Essence:
2 cases Muscat defrontignau;
1 case Hocheimer Wine;
4 cases Catawba Wine;
5 cases "St. Julien Medoc" Claret.
For sale by
October 12, 1849. edoc" Claret. GRAY & GEORGE.

CHEESE.—Prime Western Reserve Cheese, in store GRAY & GEORGE.

CUNDRIES.—Toys, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Pocket Books, Port Monais, Ladies' Work Boxes, Bail Memorandums, Needle Cases, Nut-Crackers, Segar Cases, Bead Purses, Nazors, Shaving Boxes—and a general assortment of "Notions too tedious to mention." For sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

October 12, 1849.

HAVANA SEGARS .- Our stock of fine Segars is L excellent. If you really wish a good Segar, at 10 mistake, call at GRAY & EEORGE'S.

We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best.

No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE,

Comprising the "Eureka," "Model 4ir Tight," Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW PRICES FOR CASH Call and examine. Cincinnati, Ost. 4, 1849.—4

Frankfort, October 4, 1849 .- d

MERRILL'S BAKERY,

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY,

IMPORTER OF

P. HOLLAND.

BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from following styles.
GINIA MISSOURI. VIRGINIA.

12 Lump. 16 do. 6 Twist. &c. &c.

Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, v. CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted

CLOVES,
ALLSPICE,
CINNAMON,
Che above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Packges suited to the RATAIL TRADE, and neatly labeled.

African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.

African Coffee packed in papers to order, for that Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.

F. F. Hotels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice, and as a second later.

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincinnati,

escription.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city. nd the exhibition and Sale Room one of the lands to splendid in the whole country.

Cincinnati, Chio, October 5, 1849,--d

EEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Mis-

Apples.

Fine Cordials, &c.!

CANDLES.—50 whole half and quarter boxes of Werk's" Star Candles; 90 boxes best Summer Mould Candles, for sale by GRAY & GEORGE. October 12, 1849.

PAPER WAREHOUSE. WARTHOUSE

We have now in store, S.O.39 Reams of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1.660 Reams to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and only complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manifectured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region. Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been perfected the present summer, and give us advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhrn Dealers.

We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.

On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We invite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in this market.

BUTLER & BROTHER.

Main street, between Fitth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

CITY STOVE STORE,

RESPECTFULLY invite estention to their large as STOVES, GRATES, &c.

John C. Herndon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFONT KENTUCKY, WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort—
the Anderson. Owen, Woodford, and Shelby Circuit Courts—and will attend to the collection of debts
in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d
door above the Court House.

The will attend to the preparation and prosecution of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for property lost, and for arrears of pay.

Ben. Monroe

HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his son Andrew Morror. They will practice in the several courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties Strict attention will be given to any business confided to their care.

April 1. 1844-599-11

B. B. SAYRE'S English, Classical and Mathematical School WILL commence its next session on the 24th day of September.

Morton & Griswold, ellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job-Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky. HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF AW, Medical, Theological, Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, qualty, and price. IP Colleges Schools and Private Libraries supplied at a small ad-Wholesale or retail. April 1, 1845-651-by.

KIMBALL'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

OVER PIERSON'S CONCECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY. THE subscriber having closed, for the season, his Manufactory of Shower Baths and Refrigerators, is prepared to devote his exclusive attention to his Beguerreotype Rooms. Having purchased a large lot of Jewelry and Stock, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, on the most reasonable terms.

J. A. KIMBALL, People for 11, 1849—883 Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849.—883

Doctor Geo. Stealey WILL ATTEND REGULARLY TO THE PRACTICE OF Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. OFFICE—No. 2, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFOLT, KY. August 21, 1849—880-1f

Dr. Joseph G. Roberts HAS resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office, No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair street, apposite the No. 3, FRANKFORT, Aug. 21, 1849-880-tf

Fine Cigars. PLANTATION, Cuba Principe, Payizo, Star Principe, Habanna, Colorado, Regalia, Grenadero's Regalia, El Leon De Cro, Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's Cigars, all very fine, at. PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1849.—887

Fine Tobacco.

PERGUSON'S Extra fine Buena Vista Chewing To-bacco: Goodwin's fine cut Patent Chewing Tohacco; Sun Cured, Sweet Leaf, and Common Tohacco, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1848.—887

H. P. NEWELL'S Coach and Light Carriage Manufactory, Corner of Mulberry and Second Streets, opposite New MADISON, INDIANA.



NEWELL'S "REPOSITORY, AT FRANKFORT, KY.,

or be ow the Weisiger House, on Ann Street. CHARIOTS, Landeaus, Coaches, Rockaways, Brits-kas, Chariotees, Buggies, Harness, &c, made to order, and receiving here every week. ALSO-DEALER IN

Hardware and Groceries, Carriage Trimmings, Springs, Axles, Cloths, Laces, Patent Leather. Spanish Moss, Lamps, Bands, &c.

ALL LOW FOR CASH, NEWELL'S BUILDINGS,

Between the Weisiger and Market Houses, FRANKFORT, KY.

Hard Ware.

A general assortment of improved Locks; Metallic Knobs; Mill Saws; Hand and Tenaut Saws: Screws: Files; Nails; Scales; Augurs; all kinds of Tools, &c. Call and examine.

Groceries. TOAF SUGAR; New Orleans Sugar; best Old Rio Coffee; best Magnolia Plour; Bacon and Mackerel; Tea; Crackers; fresh Butter every week; best Cheese; Star and Summer Candles; all in store, and for sale low for cash or trade by H. P. NEWELL.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA .- A large lot in stor and for sale by [Oct. 8-] SAM, HARRIS. HALBROOK'S HALF SPANISH CIGARS, 1 best article. in store, and for sale by October 8, 1849.-d SAM. HARRIS. COL. ALLEN'S CUBA CIGARS—In store and

COMMON CIGARS.—A large lot in store and for Sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS.

CORNWALL'S STAR CANDLES-In store and OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best ar.

MAYSVILLE COTTON.—A large lot of the best, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS. CHEWING TOBACCO.—The best article, different kinds, in store and for sale by October 8, 1849. SAM. HARRIS.

Bacon and LARD.—The best Bacon and Lard, sin store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

ROBERT STEVENSON, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

House and Sign Painter, Guilder and Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c. NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST. I MITATION of Woods, Marbles, Damasks, Tapestries, Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Bronzing: and Ceiling and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpentine, Size and Composition Colors, and every style of interior decora-

ion.

Mixed Paint for family use, for sale.

Mork attended with promptness, on the most libera

Frankfort, October 3, 1849.--3m

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c. Henry Samuel,

On East Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House. HAVING recently refitted his establishment in a style superior to any in the city, and as he has fitted up good Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to attend to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

HIS NEW BATH HOUSE,

which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-est notice. He has, also, the best kind of washer-wo-WASHED OR SCOURED,

can have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on him. Oct. 4, 1849-870-tf

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES. DOZ. assorted sizes Wost Saxon" Pocket Knives; 20 doz. various qualities and sizes of Rogers & Wosten bolm's Cutlery, just received and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

JOHN P. HAGGIN. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoining Harrodsburg, Sept. 1849,—885-ly



WOODRUFF & MCBRIDE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Far-mers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will sell as tow as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 53, Third street, near Main, next to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on the first Monday of December next, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, International and Constitutional Law. Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by four professors.

I. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Ro

man Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School. method of the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

Those by Professor Theodore H. McCaleb, will treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collisions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.
International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

al Law.

III. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States,
embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction
of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts
of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of The Lectures by Professor RANDELL HUNT will treat

I. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Per-Commercial Law as it relates to Jercannie Fer-sons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mer-cantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens and Stoppage in Transitu.

II. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Crim-

inal Jurisdiction.

III. The Law of Evidence
Professor Thomas B. Monroe will deliver Lectures
and instruct the school upon these branches of Law:

I. The Common Law of England as it was in England,
and as it is now found in the United States in the
Federal and State Governments.

II. Constitutional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and
of the several States.

II. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained
in England and as now recognized and practiced
in the Courts of the United States, and a portion
of the State Courts.

IV. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in
Equity.

of the state courts.

IV. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in Equity.

V. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admaralty.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the hollidays established by law—each occupying in all between one and two hours, and consisting of a lecture, recitation, or an examination, or two or all of them combined, besides the exercises in the Moot Court.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regularly every day by one or other of the professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every jurisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentle men only, every student must be personally known to one of the professors, or introduced satisfactorily, and before his admission into the school he must matriculate by the payment of the sum of five dollars to the Bean of the Faculty or Secretary of the University, and thereup on incribe himself, after which he will pay or other wise satisfy each professor the sum fixed for his reward.

The fee of each professor is fixed at twenty-five dollars.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be concerned on the students who shall have attended two full courses of the lectures and exers ises of the school, or one full course, after having read full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several professors be found by them all worthy of the honor.

H. A. BULLARD, Dean. New Orleans, October, 1849.

P. CAMPBELL, E. F. METCALFE, R. H. RANSON, J. ARTUS Cincinnati Cincinnati. Cincinnati. Maysville CAMPBELL, METCALFE & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMIS-SION MERCHANTS, No. 43, Main Street, be-tween Front and Columbia, CINCINNATI, Ohio.

ARTUS, METCALFE & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MAYSVILLE, Ky. December 19, 1848.—845

GROCERIES.

As one of our firm intends remaining in the South all Winter we will be constantly in receipt of GRO-CERIES, which we will sell as LOW as they can be bought elsewhere in this Market. We would respectfully call the attention of all visiting this City, to the large and complete assortment of GROCERIES which we have on bound which consists a part of the following ave on hand, which consists in part of the following,

350 sacks prime Rio Coffee;
45 sacks prime Java Coffee;
45 half chests Gunpowder Tea, some very fine;
25 do do Imperial Tea, do;
30 do do Young Hyson Tea, do;
150 Catty boxes G. P. and Imp. Tea, do;
10 half chests Black Tea, do;
200 boxes Virginia and Missouri Tobacco, pound
lumj 5's,8's and 16 plug, of various qualities;
100 half and onarter do.

100 boxes Kaisins; 300 kegs Nails, assorted sizes; 50 do do, 8d fencing and 8d Brads; 50 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, Lover-

20 boxes double refined Sugar; 100 hhas, prime New Sugar;

75 barrels and half barrels Sugar House Molasses 5 ceroons S. F. Indigo;

20 barrels Salaratus; 25 barrels Alum;

25 barrels Copperas, 18 barrels Epsom Salts; 50 boxes No. 1, Soap; 10 kegs Shot, assorted Numbers; 10 kcgs Snot, assorted Numbers 4,6. 0 pounds Bar Lead; 3 barrels Mason's Blacking; 20 gross Butler's Blacking; 500 lbs. Cassia; 250 reams Paper, different sizes; 200 bales Batting;

10,000 dozen Cotton Yarns;

10,000 dozen Cotton Yarns;
2,000 pounds do;
25 bales Candle Wick and Wrapping Twine;
56 boxes Pearl and Fox's Starch;
56 boxes Star Candles;
50 boxes Star Candles;
50 boxes 8 by 10 Glass;
50 boxes 10 by 12 do;
5 tierces New Rice;
and every thing usually kept in an establishment of its kind. We would also remind those buying goods, and if bought of us, they will be forwarded through (asystille free of charge. Any orders with which we asy be entrusted, will be attended to with promptness, and strict fidelity to the interest of those who order.

CAMPBELL, METCALFE & CO.,
No. 43, Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

December 19, 1848.—845

New Grocery Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully laform the citiLens of the town and country, that he has opened a
w GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the
dd Fellows Hall, on Market street, where he will have
ways on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROERIES, which he will sell very low for Cash, or exlange for Country Produce.

Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856-d&wff

Executor's Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of James T. Judge, dec'd, by note or otherwise, are carnestly requested call and settle immediately. And all persons having aims against the estate will present them properly oven and sworn to, to the undersigned, who may be and at the Commonwealth office.

H. B. FARRAR,
H. L. JUDGE,
Executors of James T. Judge, dec'd.

Sept. 25, 1849-885-31.

Proposals for Indian Goods.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, SEPT. 29, 1849. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, until 10 o'clock on Thursday, the first day of November next, for furnishing the following goods in the quantities annexed, or thereabouts, for the use of the Indians, and deliverable in the city of New York, viz:

Blankets.

Blankets.

2,100 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
1,900 pairs 24 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,175 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 36 inches, and weigh 54 pounds.
980 pairs 14 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 44 pounds.
900 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 34 pounds.
900 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 34 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 65 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 24 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3 inch point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 52 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
250 pairs 24 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 24 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 26 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
250 pairs 37 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 10 lbs.
250 pairs 37 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 10 lbs.

pounds.
300 pairs $2\frac{1}{2}$ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 lbs.

Dry Goods. 1,000 yards scarlet strouds. 800 yards blue strouds 1,8 0 yards fancy list cloth, blue 750 yards fancy list cloth, scarlet 350 yards fancy list cloth, green 1,000 yards gray list cloth, blue

1,600 yards saved list cloth, scarlet 800 yards saved list cloth, green

1.600 yards saved list cloth, scariet
900 yards saved list cloth, green
925 pounds worsted yarn, 3 fold
160 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
220 dozen cotton Madras handkerchiefs
175 dozen black silk handkerchiefs
175 dozen black silk handkerchiefs
80 dozen 6-4 cotton shawls
80 dozen 6-4 cotton shawls
40 dozen 8-4 woollen shawls
28,000 yards domestic calico
5,000 yards eligibla and French calico
10,000 yards Merrimack calico
3,500 yards blue drilling
8,000 yards domestic calico
1,000 yards blue drilling
1,600 yards cottonade
7,000 yards domestic shirting, bleached
15,000 yards domestic shirting, unbleached
8,000 yards domestic shirting, unbleached
8,000 yards decks, stripes, and plaids
100 decay woollen socks

8,000' yards checks, stripes, and plaids 400 dozen woollen socks 7,000 yards plaid linsey 1,500 yards flannels, assorted 1.600 flannel shirts 700 calico shirts

400 dozen spool cotton. Nos. 1 to 30 80 pounds sewing silk 4.300 yards bed ticking

150 gross worsted gartering 200 pounds Chinese vermillion 20 dozen silk handkerchiefs, bark and Bandana 150 gross fancy and clay pipes Hardware.

1,780 pounds brass kettles 1,090 tin kettles 76 nests of japanned kettles, 8 in a nest 276 dozen butcher knives 28,000 gun flints

100 dozen combs, assorted 10 dozen scissors, assorted dozen axes, to weigh from 41 to 51 pounds

50 dozen half axes, to weigh ? pound's 4 dozen natchets, to weigh 1 pounds Agricultural Implements, &c.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

730 axes, to weigh from 4½ to 5½ pounds
400 half axes, to weigh 1½ pounds
200 hatchets, to weigh 1½ pounds
25 broad axes
200 drawing knives, 12 inches in length
100 augers, in equal proportions of 1½, 1, ½, and ½ inch
150 pairs hames
750 pairs trace chains
300 pounds brass kettles
1,500 weeding hoes
175 hand saws
40 cross cut saws, 7 feet in length
40 cross cut saws, 6 teet in length
100 hand-saw files
100 cross-cut saw files
40 log chains, to weigh 25 pounds each
640 Whittemore cards, No. 10
700 quarters socket chisels
90 planes, fore and jack
Northwest Guns.

Northwest Guns.

650 Northwest gunatwo-thirds of which must measure 36 inches in leight of barrel, and one-third 42 inches, to be delivered in the city of N. York or Philadelphia, as may be required.

Samples of all the above articles are deposited in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and it may be proper to remark that those of hardware, agricultural implements, and northwest guns are entirely new and of better quality than the articles heretolore furnished under former contracts.

business that may be confided to their care, either in Frankfort or any other part of the State. Office on Main Street, opposite the Mansion House.

FJOEL C. RICHMOND, is also Commissioner of Deeds & ... for the States of Virginia, Ohio, &c. &c.

Frankfort, March 6, 1849.—856tf

C. S. Morehead & W. D. Reed,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY...

The proposals may be divided into four parts, viz: 1st. Blankets.

2d. Drygoods. 3d. Hardware, to include agricultural implements, &c. th. Northwest guns.

The lowest competent responsible bidder will receive the whole or any part of the contract according to the above scale, the Department reserving to itself the right to determine whether the bidder is competent and reserved.

to determine whether the bidder is competent and resronsible, or not.

The whole amount in money to be applied to the purchase of goods will be about \$90,000, but the Department
reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of
any of the articles named, or substitute others in lieu
thereof, or to require, at similar prices, such good as may
be wanted for presents or other purposes, in the administration of the affairs of the Department. Goods of
American manufacture, all other things being equal, will
be preferred; but as all the samples of blankets and
cloths are of foreign manufacture, it will be necessary
when a domestic article is bid for, that a sample of it
should accompany the bid, to enable the Department to
decide whether it is ef equal quality with the samples to
be exhibited.

decide whether it is of equal quality with the samples to be exhibited.

The party proposing to supply the articles will make an invoice of all the items embraced in the above list, and affix the prices, in dollars and cents, at which he or they will furnish them, deliverable in New York, (or if the contractor prefers it, about one half the duantity may be delivered in St. Louis, Missouri, free of expense to the Government,) on or before the 15th day of May next, assuming the quantity of each article as specified in this advertisement, and extending the cost, making an aggregate of the whole invoice constituting the bid. The goods will be inspected in New York (and in St. Louis, if any portion of them should be delived there) by an agent of the United States, who will be appointed by the Department for the purpose, and to ascertain the conformity of the articles purchased with the samples exhibited, when the contract shall be made, and with the terms of the contract itself, which shall contain a clause that if the articles are not furnished within the time presided. terms of the contract itself, which shall contain a clause that if the articles are not furnished within the time presibed, or if they are of insufficient quality in the opinion of the agent aforesaid, and if within five days after notice of such insufficiency the party shall not furnish others in lieu thereof of the required quality, the United States shall be authorised to purchase them of others; and to charge any increase of price they may be compelled to pay therefor, to the contractor, who shall pay the said difference to the United States.

Bonds will be required, in the amount of the bids, with two good sureties, the sufficiency of whom to be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney. for the faithful performance of the contracts. Payment for the faithful performance of the contracts. Paymer will be made after the contract is completed and the de-livery of the goods as aforesaid to an agent of the De-

Communications to be marked "Proposals for Indian The bids will be submitted with the following heading, and none will be received that are not made in the form and terms here prescribed:
"I (or we) propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department the following goods, at the prices affix-

"I (or we) propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department the following goods, at the prices affixed to them respectively, viz:

Here insert the list of goods.)

Deliverable in the city of New York (or St. Louis) on or before the — day of —— next, and in case of the acceptance of his proposals, the quantity being prescribed by the Department, I (or we) will execute a contract according to this agreement; and give satisfactory security to the Department within ten days after the acceptance of this bid; and in case of failure to enter into such contract, and give such security, I (or we) will pay to the United States the difference between the sums bidden by me (or us.) and the sum which the United States may be obliged to pay for the same articles."

—Each and every bid must also be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by one or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by some one who is known to the Department, either personally or by his official position.

"I (or we) hereby guaranty that ———, the above bidder, will comply with the terms of the advertisement for 'proposals for Indian goods,' dated 29th September, 1849, if the contract should be awarded to him, and enter into bond for the execution of the same within the time prescribed."

[L. s.]

ORLANDO BROWN.

ORLANDO BROWN.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, September 29, 1849.—7-3tawt1stNov. no. 7. A LARGE assortment of Tea Trays, from common to very superior, by the single one or the set; in store and for sale by

TODD & CRITTENDEN,

Sept. 11.

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c.

LAZ. LINDSEY has in store, 10 hhds prime N. O. Sugar, 100 bags Kio Coffee; 50 barrels Plantation Molasses;

10 barrels "Polka" Syrup; 50 barrels S. F. Flour, (Ohio;) 1 pipe Pale Brandy; 1 pipe Dark Brandy; 3 barrels Common Brandy; 9 barrels "Native" Wine; 50 barrels Rectified Whisky;

50 barrels Rectified Whisk; 10 barrels Copper Whisky; 10 boxes Star Candles; 10 boxes Mould Candles;

barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, (assorted ualities;)
29 boxes Tobacco;
100 boxes Window Glass, (ass. sizes;)
100 kegs Nails.
With many other articles not mentioned.
Sept.



New Cabinet Wareroom and Manufactory. J. D. RAKE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he is now located in the new Shop, on Main Street, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Macurdy, where he will be glad to see his old customers, and others who may want Cabinet Work. Connected with his shop he has opened a Furniture Wareroom, and intends to keep a good stock of furniture on hand, to which he respect fully invites the attention of all wishing to jurchase

made to order at all times--night or day-promptly. He has a neat **Henrse**, with which he will attend calls, at any time, night or day, in the city or country.

June 26, 1849-8°2-tf

Book Binding.

A. C. NEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuace of the patronage heretofore expenses. licits a continuance of the patronage heretofore ex CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD

BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

IFF BLANK BOOKS, of every description, manu red at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms. P Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law e. Frankfort, July 31, 1847-773-tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. Is operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted, the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received. Office hours from 7 o'clock until6.

| Poffice, corner of Main and Ann streets, Frankfort, Kentucky.

E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. Frankfort, July 18, 1848—823—by. Frankfort, July 18, 1848-823-

DOCTOR W. T. PRICE. WILL give his undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office on Main Street, one door below James Burnes' Grocery Store. June 1 1848-by

Burnes' Grocery Store. DR. BEN. MONROE TENDERS his services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, and hopes by skill and industry in his profession to merit a portion of their patronage. Office on St. Clair street.

Nov. 7, 1848.

Lysander Hord,

Will practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to His office is on St. Clair street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1849—599-t1

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

Major & Richmond, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, WILL Practice in all the various Courts held in Frankfort, and give their prompt attention to any business that may be confided to their care, either in Frankfort or any other part of the State.

Office on Main Street, opposite the Mansion House.

WILL practice Law in co-partnership, in the Cour of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly ractice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circui Office West side St. Clairstreet, and at alltimes open Frankfort, April 1, 1849-599-tf

T. N. Lindsey, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY., WILL Practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining Counties. His Office is in the Old Bank Building-Entrance on St. Clair street.

Frankfort, Feb. 25, 1849 -- 51 tf V. & J. A. Monroe, Attorneys at Law, Frankforl, Kentucky.

WILL practice in the counties of Owen, Scott, Henry, Anderson and Shelby, and in all the Courts in Poffice on St. Clair Street, next door to Keenon's

Transfer and Transfer and Transfer and Transfer and Transfer and Ark usas, will take the acknowledgment of beeds, and proof of other-writings to be recorded or used in those States Dec. 14, 1847-792-tf Dr. Ben. Hensley, Jr., WILL practice medicine in Frankfort and the adja-cent country. Office on the South side of Main street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Phythlan. Through the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one of which, (Philadelphia Hospital, Block-ley,) he was appounted a "Resident Surgeon." Dr. H. amassed a fund of practical information that, otherwise, would have required years with an ordinary practic

would have required years with an ordinary practice. March 24,1846-702-tf Law Notice. JOHN P. BRUCE, Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Knox,
Whitley, Laurel, Rockcastle, Clay and Harlan
counties.
August 28, 1849—881-1f 20,000 Pounds Wool Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase twenty thousand pounds good fleece, or tub washed wool, for which

the highest market price will be paid in CASH, on de-livery at his Factory in Midway, Ky. JAS. W. MARTIN. May 15 1849-886-tf Ketchum & Headington, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office in Gazette Building, Main-street, between 3d and 4th streets. Ad and 4th streets.

Refer to—Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., Wm. D. Reed, Esq., Hon. A. K. Woolley, M. C. Johnson, Esq., Lexington, Ky. FMr. KETCHUM will go to Texas about the 1st of October next, and will attend to the collection of debts, and the recovery and locating of lands. Cincinnati, March 13, 1849.—857-1y

Letcher & Tilford, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. WILL attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining.

17-70 fince on the West side of St. Clair street.
Frankfort. April 1, 1849—704-tf

Law Notice. JAMES MONROE, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, WIIL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfor and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of claims in surrounding counties, and the preparation of the papers to insure Land Warrants or Treasury Scrip of the volunteers. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House

July 6, 1847—769-tf.

to the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky. ONE year has now nearly elapsed since we first laid the foundation of our business in the State of Ken tucky, and in approaching another Season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude and hanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much greater facility. We are about erecting a new Scalding Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singeing Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 190 to 1,000 Hogs daily.

We have added considerably to our Hog Pens: all have geen refloored and put in a thorough state of repair. en re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair. Our Commission Pork Packing Business will

be continued as usual; and our drover friends will at all times find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execure to the utmost of our ability, any business extend-In our last season's operations we had much to contend against in the shape of opposition, prejudice, and by malicious reports, &c. These obstacles have been triumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers and

Drovers have had an opportunity of proving that our business is conducted with liberality and fairness. We think they are satisfied, and can assure them it will be our aim to render them more and more so each sucwe would call the attention of those barmers residing within range of our wagons, to our advertisement for Straw, in this paper.

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW.

Covington, Ky., June 19, 18 9-87.-6m

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish

PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, as usual, with all the delicacies required on party or sions. His ICE CREAM SALOON is still open for sions. His ICE CREAM SALOGATE attention required will reception of Visitors, and every attention required will be paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may home T. P. PIERSON.

August 14, 1849. FINE CIGARS.—Just received from Baltimore, another lot of those fine Plantation, Grenederos, Regalia and Star Principe Cigars. A very fine article at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

ROWLAND'S MILL & CROSS CUT SAWS. 1-4 Pool Rowland's superior Mill Saws; 1-2 doz.
Rowland's superior Cross Cut Saws; just received and for sale by
Sent. 11. TODD & CRIFTENDEN.

NAILS! NAILS!!
75 KEGS Nails, "Eagle Works," from 3d. to 20d;
20 kegs Fencing Nails, 8d. and 10d; in store an for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

TABLE CUTLERY.

10 Sets best quality Ivory handled Knives and Forks, fifty one pieces in each;
50 set Buck, Wood and Horn Handled Knives and Forks, various qualities and prices; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN. HAVANA SEGARS. 25,000 FIRST quality Havana Segars, assorted brands—"Ducal Crowns," "Monte Christo," and "Colorado Cannones;" in store and for 'sale by Sept. 11.

LIQUORS, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

2 half pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy;
2 half pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy;
5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities;
5 quarter cask Sherry Wine, do. do.
1 quarter cask Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes;
4 quarter casks "Wheelhigh Gin," prime article;
2 quarter casks pure old firish Whiskey;
1 quarter cask pure old Jamaica Rum;
10 bbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11,1] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BOTTLED WINES.

10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry," very delicate and light; 10 doz. South side Madeira, pure and nutty; 25 doz. genuine "Chateau Margeaux" Claret; 5 doz. pure old Port; 30 baskets Champaigne, assorted brands-Binninger's Mum." Brigham's Grape Leaf," "Cordon Blue." These Wines are of the very best quality-superior to any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low. Sept. 11.

50 FLOUR :-MISSOURI FLOUR.
130 do. best up country Family Flour. This is a strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and much superior to any brand of Indiana or Obio Flourins tore and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.
Sept. 11

MOLASSES. 10 BBLS. Plantati 10 BBLS. Plantation Molasses, in best cooperage;
5 do, Sugar House do. do, do;
3 do. N. York Golden Syrup; in store and fe sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR. -20 hhds. strictly prime New Orleans Sugar, in store, and for sale by Sept. 11, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

CANDLES, STAR AND MOULD,-50 boxes

COFFEE: COFFEE::

75 BAGS best Eastern Rio Coffee;
20 do. Government Java Coffee;
12 do. Maracaibo Coffee; in store and for sale by
Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

100 SMOOTH covered Demijohns, assorted from § gal. to 5 galls.; just received and for sale by Sept. 11.

TEA-GREEN AND BLACK.

2 201b boxes superior quality Green Tea;
5 half chests superior quality Green Tea;
3 half chests superior quality Black Tea, in half
und papers; in store and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN. Sept. 11.

UTICA LIME.

50 BBLS. best quality of white Utica Lime, in excellent order; in store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

20 BBLS, Double Refined Crushed Sugar;
10 do. do. do. Powdered Sugar;
15 boxes do. do. Loaf Sugar;
20 bbls, cheaper qualities of Loal Sugar—just received, and for sale by

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Sept. 11, 1849. Straw! Straw!!

We shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers restuding within a range of 15 miles about Covington, to save their WHEAT and RYE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw immediately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea supply before the commencement of the sea supply season of their Straw son.

The Terms of Sare no the limit of the balance in five e unal annual payments, the one-sixth part to be paid at the time of sale, the olivent serving bonds with approved security, with a lien upon the land. For the personal property a credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of \$10 and upwards, under that sum cash in hand. Bonds with approved security will be required, and the terms of sale compiled with before any property is removed. Straw! Straw!!

will be required, and the terms of sale complied with before any property is removed.

Will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW,

Pork Packers and Com. Merchants, Covington, Ky.

June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & O.]

Secondary Francisco of Moses Thomas, dec'd J. Dulpu, Auctioneer.

UST received, another lot of that extra fine, sweet flavored, Buena Vista Tobacco. Also, one box sun cured, a very fine article, at PIERSON'S. Dissolution of Partnership. THE partnership hertofore existing between the undersigned, in the Blacksmith business, was dissolv

TOBACCO.

d this day by mutual consent.

HENRY SAMUEL will settle up the business of the late concern, and continue the business under his business.

HENRY SAMUEL,

RICHARD BERRY. Frankfort, Sept. 7, 1849 .- 883-3t J. F. & B. F. Meek, MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS: CLOCKS: Time Pieces and Regulators, Frankfort Kentucky.

May 8, 1849.—8651f

Price's Patent Texas Tonic.

A NOFARIAL seal and certificate accompanying each bottle of 100 average doses, with directions for its use, at \$5 per bottle.—Dyspepsin.—One cause gratis, to convince that 4 hottles will cure the worst case!—Chill and Fever—One ounce will generally cure, the first dose, without repeating the secondtime!.—A Storm of Chronic Headache or Asthma relieved in 5 to 10 minutes!—For Abortion and Monthly Complaints of Women, unequalled!—Bowel Complaint relieved with 3 doses!—Constipation of the Bowels cured or soothingly relieved.

See the surpassing testimony accompanying the Med. See the surpassing testimony accompanying the Medicine for sale. If true is five cents per dose high for such an article.

PROPRIETOR.

EXTRACTS FROM CERTIFICATES. DYSPEPTIC CASES.

J. R. Skiles, Bowlinggreen, Ky., One Bottle. Sin: I am in Louisville, the object of surprise to my intimate friends, not less to myself; a long period of ill health, well known to them, and my sudden restoration, strikes them forcibly. Tell the proprietor if he makes me agent for the State of Kentucky, I can be of advantage to him. Lam Ac. he makes me agent for the soc., of advantage to him. I am, &c.,

JAS, RUMSEY SKILES

Isaiah D. Funer, Esq., Mereman, A. C.
Sir: After having labored fifteen years under an affection of the liver, constipation of the bowels, indigestion, and general debility, from the extraordinary relief I have experienced. I leel constrained to recommend your Texas Tonic to the public. I know of no language—the medicine will speak its own praise.

I. D. FULLER.

Bishop Andrew, of the M. E. Church.

Isaiah D. Fuller, Esq., Merchant, N. O.

Hishop Andrew, or the Patent Texas Tonic, and I have frequently used Price's Patent Texas Tonic, and believe it to be a valuable medicine. I found it to act finely on the bowels, and, I think, on the liver also, J. O. ANDREW.

H. R. W. Hill, Esq., of the house of Dick & Hill, N. O. Hill, N. O.

Since I used your Tonic I have been entirely free from sick headache. I have known a half wine-glassa hull to cure a chill. Prepare me a demijohn for my plantation.

H. R. W. HILL.

Thomas Eakius. Esq., N. O Sir: A negro woman of mine took a violent chill. I gave her one spoonfull; she was well the next day, and so remains!—I have used your Texas Tonic in my Yamily. We think very highly of it.

THOMAS EAKINS.

Dr. Wm. M. Gwin, Washington City. Dr. Wm. M. Gwin, Washington City.

Sir: At the suggestion of the Hon, D. H. Lewis, who sees your Texas Tonic, being attacked with a violent cold and predisposition to Rheumatism the first time in my life. I commenced the use of your Tonic, which entirely relieved me of both. I have no hesitation in saying it is a valuable medicine. The Hon. John C. Cathoun uses it as his only remedy if unwell. I believe it will be a valuable plantation medicine.

WM. M. GWIN.

President Bascomb, Transylvania University.

From Ex-Governor Runnels, of Mississippi. Galveston, December 29, 1846.

John Prick, Esq:--Sir Having used myseli, and in my family, several bottles of "Price Patent Texas Tonic," and having experienced much benefit from it, I take pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable family medicine.

Respectfully,
H. G. RUNNELS,

Your Texas Tonic is the most agreeable medicine I have ever used to relieve the bowels, promoting their peristaltic motion. I have tried it in cases of Ague and Fever with success. The happy combination of ngredients forming the Tonic will always insure its success.

Transylvania Place, La., March 31, 1846. From George Robinson, Esq., afflicted with Constipation, Indigestion, &...

From Dr. Wm. B. Keene.

HENDERSON COUNTY, Ky., Nov. 18, 1842. DEAR SIR: My health is much improved. Your Texas Medicine has done wonders for me. I wish you to send me two or three bottles; there is one of my neighbors Yours,
GEORGE ROBINSON.
B. F. JOHNSON, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky. wants to try it.

Oct. 31, 1848-1y. BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATUKE. RE PUBLICATION O The London Quarterly Review, The Edinburgh Review, The North British Review, The Westminster Review, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The Westminster Review, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The wide spread fame of these splendid Periodicals, renders it needless to say much in their praise. As strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and much superior to any brand of Indiana or Obio Flouring in store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Sept. 11

Our stock of Hardware, Building, House Furnishing and Farroing, is extensive and thorough, and will be sold low. We have Plane Irons, single and double; A.gurs, short shank and concave; Locks of every kind; Argurs, short shank and concave; Locks of every kind; Screws of all sizes; Files, various kinds and sizes; Shoveis and Tongs; Shoveis; Spades; Hoes; Picks, Mattocks; Cleavers; Pitch Forks; Manure Forks; Trace and Dog Chains; Bell mettal and Porcelain Kettles, Stock and Die; Spoons, Tea and Table; Rat Traps; Waffel Irons; Curry Combs; Ladles; Skimmers; Flesh Forks; Sieves; Tubs; Water Buckets; Paint Brushes; Augur Handles, Rip, Pannei and Wood Saws, &c.

Sept. 11, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BACON—HAMIS AND SHOULDERS.

500 STRICTLY prime Pork House Hams: 10,000 lbs, strictly prime Pork House Shoulders; in store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Sept. 11.

MOLASSES.

MOLASSES.

MOLASSES.

TERMS.**

Terms.

Terms.

Journal of the Edinburgh Magazine.

The wide spread fame of these splendid Periodicals, renders it needless to say much in their praise. A renders it needless to say much in their praise. A renders it needless to say much in their praise. A renders it needless to say much in their praise. A renders it needless to say much in their praise. A renders it needless to say much in their praise. A renders it needless to say much in their praise. A renders it needless to say much in their praise. A renders it needless to say much in their praise. A renders it needless to say much in their praise. A renders it needless to say much in their praise. A renders it needless to say much in their praise. A renders it needless to say much in their praise. A render o

TERMS. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3,00 per annum, For Blackwood's Magazine. 2,00 ... For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9,00 ... For Blackwood's and the 4 Reviews, 10,00 ...

Clubbing.—Four copies of any or all the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the egular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.
Early Coples.—Our late arrangements with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to usearly sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be re-printed in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine

Something may therefore be gained by subscribing early.

PAYMENTS TO BE MADE IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE.

early.

If Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT, & CO.,

79 Fulton St., New-York, entrance in Gold st.
March 13 1848.—857

Will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, 1849, at the late residence of Moses Thomas, dec'd., in Scott county, two miles east of Georgetown, the entire estate, both real and personal, of said decedent, consisting of about

Sept. 11.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

UTICA LIME.

50 BBLS. best quality of white Utica Lime, in excellent order; in store and for sale by Sept. 11.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

REFINED SUGAR from N. York and St. Louis.

10 do. do. do. Powdered Sugar; 10 do. do. do. Powdered Sugar; 15 boxes do. do. Loaf Sugar; 15 boxes do. do. Loaf Sugar; 10 bis. cheaper qualities of t loaf Sugar; 10 bis. cheaper qualities of tolaf Sugar; 10 bis. cheaper qualities of the sugar in the yard, with a good two story frame dwelling and all other necessary buildings in the yard, with a good barn, stables, can be sugarded to stock water; also, a good supply of timber and fuel. The personal property consists of timber old.
Also—the Crop on the Farm, consisting of Corn in the Shock, Hemp in the Stack, Wheat, Oats, Farming Utensils. Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

The Terms of Sale for the Land, will be divided into six equal payments, the one-sixth part to be paid at the time of sale, the balance in five equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with a lien upon the

J. Delph, Auctioneer. Sept. 11, 1849-883-61. [ch. Geo. Her.]

NEW AND CHEAP DRY GOODS.

J. Van Arsdale, IS now receiving and opening, at the old stand lately occupied by J. L. MOOKE, No. 14, Main St., Spring and Summer Goods, Where he will take great pleasure in exhibiting them to the former patrons of the house, and the public generally. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate his articles, only stating that he has every variety of Goods that are usually kept in Dry Goods Stores in the City of Frankfort.

Dress Goods for Ladies and Gen lemen. PDon't fail to give him a call. Frankfort, April 17, 1849.—8621f

No. 1, ROSIN SOAP .-- 40 boxes Cornwall's No. N 1 Rosin Soap, just received and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITIENDEN.

Executors' Sale.